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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Urges License on Arms

Britain Favors Control Move

Belgium Worries Gold Nations

Irish Sweepstake Gets a Blow

Greek Shorthand Riddle Yields

King Peter Trades His Boyhood

BRISK moves by the United States and Britain brighten the world's outlook on arms. Secretary of State Hull has drafted a proposal America will ask the Disarmament Conference to negotiate as a separate treaty which seeks to control both arms manufacture and arms traffic. Manufacture would be under license, attended by publicity. Britain, approving the American proposal, discloses the fact that it has prepared a somewhat less extensive but not conflicting convention. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, sounded out Britain, France, Japan and Russia before the announcement from Washington. Geneva takes fresh interest—With such backing it believes definite results may now be brought out of the general disarmament tangle.

¶ Britain and America are to feel immediate curtailment if their arms control efforts succeed. Prime Minister MacDonald, declaring at Southampton that an international licensing system is the only way to solve the disarmament problem, tells of arms ordered for certain purposes which the Government is already prohibiting. At Washington a request for $17,000,000 for trucks and guns, the program for building 800 planes a year for three years, and a proposed increase in the army by 40,000 men might be affected—But both Britain and America have shown readiness to abide by the limitations they urge.

¶ Belgium's Cabinet crisis brings fresh apprehension to the gold bloc in Europe. The resignation of Premier de Broqueville and his Ministers is disclosed as having occurred over a serious disagreement involving devaluation of the belga. Those who opposed devaluation favored deflation and retrenchment. Both of Belgium's chief parties agree to support a "sound money" Ministry—France, leader of the gold group, believes the emergency will be safely passed.

¶ London sees the House of Commons pass a bill prohibiting the sale of sweepstake lottery tickets or publication of news about such events. The Government, which outlaws lotteries, is determined to halt institutions in Ireland from reaching over to drain the country of millions of pounds. Britain, like the United States, has cause to complain of the unfairness of the press. Many newspapers front-page the dozen poor persons who win large cash prizes—But they never mention the thousands of poor persons of whose losses the prizes are but a fraction.

¶ President Roosevelt is regarded as keeping faith with American bankers in halting additional activities by the Home Owners Loan Corporation. His truce made at the recent session of the American Bankers Association is recalled as the HOLC announces that its 1,000,000 applications will more than consume the remaining $1,200,000,000 of its $3,200,000,000 capital and that no more applications will be received. Private lending agencies are now believed ready to take up the burden of supplying funds—The idea is that the Government may supplement, but may not supersede.

¶ Ancient Greece is about to yield at last the secrets of the shorthand system it used. H. J. M. Milne, manuscript expert of the British Museum, has discovered the key which will permit the reading of literary and political treasures hitherto undecipherable. Scholars await publication of the Milne report excitedly. What was it Xenophon set down to puzzle savants through the ages?—Will it turn out to be some glittering first edition of the New Deal?

¶ Hartford, Conn., hears the master of the National Grange urge relief work for the nation's unemployed rather than direct money payment. No able-bodied men or women should be given money, declares Louis J. Taber, unless they give to state or nation constructive service in return. It is time, he warns, to think soundly on this subject—To continue the present relief system means breakdown of the honor of the individuals and the American self-respect.

¶ Yugoslavia sees little King Peter II move away from the nursery cottage and his two little brothers into the austere Belgrade palace. At his own request he occupies late King Alexander's quarters with their stern reminders and military trappings. Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania, his grandmother, long trained in the hard school of royalty, expresses satisfaction that the little monarch rises toward his duties, but she is human enough to appreciate all this involves—"He must of course sacrifice what is most precious to all boys, his childhood."

Farm Spokesman

Louis J. Taber
Master of the National Grange

U. S. Promises New Campaign Against World Armament

Secretary Hull Announces Proposal Hoping to Bolster Naval Talks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — To counteract the gloomy and disturbing reports from the naval talks in London, the United States Government yesterday, through Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced new and vigorous participation in the protracted and now faltering drive against excessive armaments.

The American Government is now working for an immediate international agreement to control the manufacture of, and traffic in, arms and munitions of war, the Secretary of State said. He had just returned from a brief vacation in South Carolina, and made his statement synchronize with a talk he had with President Roosevelt at the White House. It seemed clear that the two statesmen had reviewed the disturbing world situation, particularly the deadlock at London, and had decided on their proposal in the hope that it might relieve tension.

When Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, called yesterday on the Japanese Ambassador to London, Tsuneo Matsudira, it was to present to him the project for a treaty to regulate the arms and munitions trade. Other governments are to be approached meantime to determine their views.

To Save Conference

The effort which is in line with American policy for the past two years, is an attempt to make the most of what is left of the Geneva disarmament Conference, whose guiding committee is about to reassemble. Prospects for a general agreement to limit national armaments seem dim indeed, but there is some chance of an accord to control the traffic in arms. Difficulties lie in the way, as was shown when President Roosevelt declared his embargo on arms shipments to the Chaco, only to have the Paraguayan and Bolivian purchasers go elsewhere for the supplies.

The senatorial munitions inquiry, which is to resume its meetings on Dec. 3, exposed so many sensational abuses that public opinion became aroused, not alone in the United States. Even in Great Britain the Right Wing Government was forced to promise an investigation of sorts and attention was focused in other countries to the arms traffic.

Will Take Lead

Hence this method of securing world agreement is timely and offers the best remaining approach.

The United States serves notice that it will take the lead in negotiating an agreement—which may mean that something like the Nye-Vandenberg spotlight will play upon the world situation.

It is also clear that the Roosevelt-Hull statement today is timed to relieve the London crisis.

Roosevelt's Control Of Arms Policy Wins Support of Britain

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 14 —Prospects of effectually "clamping fetters on merchants of death" as envisaged by Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, are regarded here as materially improved now that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald has definitely aligned Great Britain with the United States in the international arms control policy favored by President Roosevelt.

Mr. MacDonald's pronouncement was made yesterday evening at Southampton. It redefines the British policy, which is understood to be behind the recent summoning by Mr. Arthur Henderson of the Disarmament Conference Bureau at Geneva for next Tuesday. The Geneva meeting is to promote immediate adoption of an arms trade control convention.

The British Prime Minister said at Southampton: "We must control arms trade by licensing its export—no armament to go out without license. . . . The way to handle the private manufacture of arms is to extend the licensing system and make it international."

Taber Charts New Frontiers In Agriculture

Master of National Grange Speaks at Hartford in Annual Convention

Buying Power First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14—The American farmer has brought his economic destiny to the crossroads. The path he has mapped, the victory he envisages, were outlined at the opening of the sixty-eighth annual convention of the National Grange here today by Louis J. Taber, national master.

Members from 40 states, representing nearly 1,000,000 farm families of America, gathered in the Foot Guards' Hall to hear the message. It constitutes the keynote of the convention, a working basis from which committees in subsequent session during the next seven days will construct definite policies for advancing the economic and social well-being of the country's agriculture.

In a crisp analysis of the national economic crisis, the Grange leader discussed its causes and projected a program for agricultural recovery. Economic dislocations he attributed to four factors: the end of the frontier, the machine age, the corporate structure in business and finance, and the loss of foreign markets.

Must Humanize Forces

Of the "remorseless efficiency of the machine," he said, "We cannot stop progress, but we must humanize the forces that mechanized life has created." The corporation, he held, likewise must be the servant and not the master of human welfare. The decline in foreign markets, Mr. Taber attributed "to the intense spirit of nationalism that has gripped every nation in a mad race for self-sufficiency."

In place of the vanished geographical frontier, he pictured a new frontier which is only just beginning to emerge in human consciousness. In place of the physical perils of the old frontier, he cited as dangers less tangible but more real, "unthinking radicalism" and "stupid reaction."

"The highway that our feet should press to the end," Mr. Taber declared, "is the middle road of progressive, constructive, forward-looking advancement, with our heads above the fog and our minds focused on the fact that we live in a new and changing world."

Restored Purchasing Power

The first step on the new road which he charted was in behalf of restored farm purchasing power. Government and the farmer, the speaker held, should aim to bring the farm dollar to par for the good of agriculture and for the good of the nation.

The Grange master commended the Roosevelt régime for its efforts to develop a long-time agricultural program. Acreage restriction under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, he said, "has been of value to many and

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Ancient Shorthand Symbols Identified In British Museum

LONDON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The identification of 800 of an undetermined number of ancient Greek shorthand symbols has been made in the British Museum by Mr. H. J. M. Milne, whose work was revealed today in a year book published by the Egyptian Society.

His discovery was made "luckily," Mr. Milne said, when he compared an ancient papyrus shorthand textbook, purchased in 1924, with similar writings owned by the British Museum. "I found it explained symbols like those of two plates of the third century A. D. bearing ancient schoolboy exercises," he added.

The plates and the textbook were used in secondary education and not in more advanced shorthand. Collectors who supplied the museum declined to reveal the source of the plates other than to say that it was Egypt.

"I cannot translate all Greek shorthand," Mr. Milne said, "but this is the biggest discovery since several fragments were first translated in 1895."

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Things Present

A boy is torn from the playground and is installed into the dull routine of meetings, ceremonies, and scores of formalities. "Europe's New Boy King," by R. H. Markham, in the Weekly Magazine Section, tells the interesting story of Peter II of Yugoslavia. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, writes on "The Problem of Indian Reform"; Evelyn Roe takes as her subject: "Let's Fly for Peace"; Paul Cremona gives us an intimate glimpse of "The Fascist Working Man"; and Robert W. Shelmire discusses "The Golden Rule in Industry." Incidentally, there is a note of Christmas in "A Business Based on Hobby-Horse Sense," by Janet Mabie.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "Parliamentary Law Simplified" series will explain the application of the rule that "the whole is greater than its parts."

Revolution in Lawmaking to Open in Nebraska

Two Other States Preparing Bills for One-House Legislatures

Small Business Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Voting for a one-house Legislature in Nebraska last week and the one-house proposal for the State of Washington open for the country at large the question of the possible reform of state government. The Washington bills are already being drawn in two states to abolish the traditional system of two chambers. When the legislatures of 43 states meet this winter, the pros and cons of change are certain to be widely discussed.

Nebraska's unicameral Legislature is not a rural freak. However debatable it may be, it is a manifestation of the trend toward centralization of responsibility and authority. The first city manager, back in 1908, was an early expression of this swing, and the county managers now being voted on are a later.

New Way of Making Laws Ahead

This western innovation is also more than an academic urge for greater efficiency and economy. It promises its direct influence on social legislation, on laws affecting business, on measures that labor, the farmer and others want. A small single house means a different way of lawmaking.

Reshaping of Nebraska's Legislature was carried through by one of the most influential aspirants for improvement in the processes of government, George W. Norris, the Nebraska Senator. Senator Norris succeeded in getting the "lame duck" amendment to the United States Constitution adopted, cutting off the short session of Congress following an election. He is now trying to get the electoral college dropped. After advising an unicameral legislature in his State for a number of years, this fall he concentrated on it, sidetracking other politics, and making what he has called his last campaign.

Change Drops 80 to 100

Instead of having two sets of lawmakers, as in every other state, Nebraska will possess a single chamber of between 30 and 50 members. It will thus dispense with from 80 to 100 lawmakers, for it has had a House of 100 and a Senate of 30.

The task of deciding the precise number of legislators to be set up is scheduled for the farewell session of the old Legislature, meeting the first of this year. New districts for the new legislators will also be mapped. The first election for the unique House comes in the fall of 1936. The unicameral session makes its appearance in 1937.

The manner of the choice of the lawmakers is also unusual. They will be elected not as Democrats, Republicans or other party members, but on a nonpartisan basis. Party labels have been dropped in 85 per cent of the city manager and in half of the old-style cities, while a small beginning has been made to apply nonpartisanship to counties. Now Nebraska suddenly overturns history by attempting to take national politics out of its Legislature. This is not an integral phase of the one-house scheme. It could be done under the two.

Norris Cites Reasons

What led him to urge and put through this climax of nonpartisanship is thus described by Senator Norris: "The state should be a business institution. Its government should be conducted on business principles. The issues which divide the great political parties in the country should not interfere with the practical management of state affairs. Yet men are often elected as members of a state legislature solely because they are members of a political party pledged to some national program. It is the state problems

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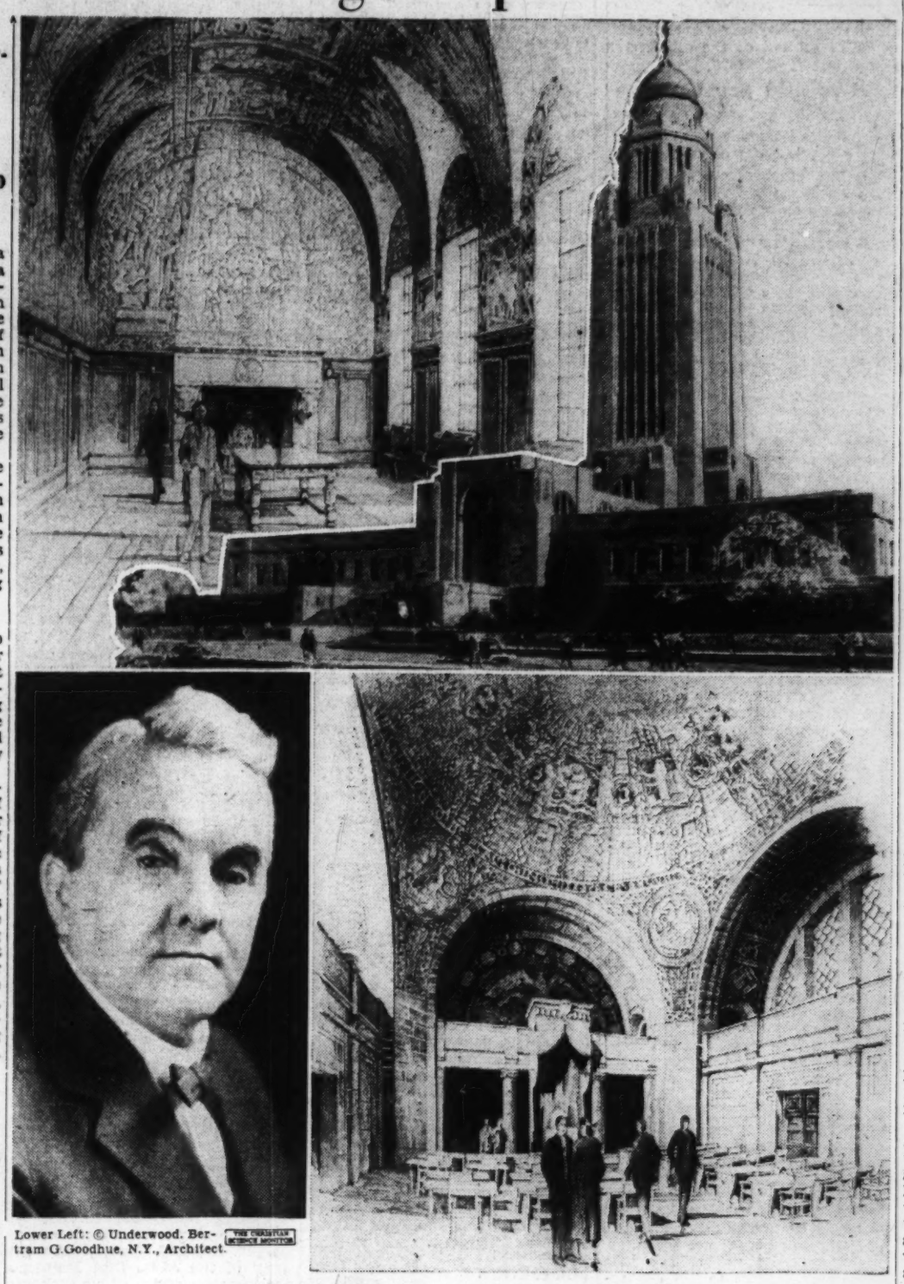

Lower Left: © Underwood. Bertram G. Goodhue, N.Y., Architect.

Nebraska's 'Experimental' Assembly

Governor's Reception Room and Exterior of New State House at Lincoln. Lower Right: The Senate, One of Two Legislative Chambers. Lower Left: Senator George W. Norris, Pioneer Exponent of Simplified Government, Who Led Fight for Unicameral Legislature.

Full Morro Castle Inquiry Held Up By Limitations

Investigation of Three Important Phases Said to Rest With Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — The Morro Castle disaster has not been fully investigated—and as far as present intentions go, never will be.

This is the glaring conclusion resulting here as the aftermath if publication by the Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce of its official report on the destruction of the luxury liner off the New Jersey coast in the early hours of Sept. 8 of this year.

The facts are:

1. The Steamboat Inspection

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Ely Puts Cole on Racing Board

State ERA Inquiry Is 'Welcomed'

Federal Bank Records in Blaze

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Ely Nominates

Joseph B. Ely today took steps to leave Gov.-Elect James M. Curley a bequest in the person of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Chairmanship of the new horse and dog racing commission at $5000 a year was the plum for Mr. Cole.

Governor Ely also sealed tight all the other possible appointments on the commission, naming William E. Ensign of Wastfield and Charles Connors, Boston business man, as the other commissioners.

And there is every likelihood that the Executive Council that received these appointments today will confirm them, leaving Governor-Elect Curley with the man who snatched the convention indorsement from him at Worcester last June.

Governor Ely made 26 appointments in all, eight of which were reappointments. Thus the retiring Governor has answered the incoming Governor's statement that further appointments by Governor Ely would be in "poor taste."

Among the other appointments were: Edgar L. Gillett of Canton to succeed Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert as commissioner of agriculture, Charles F. Riordan of Sharon, former treasurer of the Democratic State Commission, director of the division of animal industry; John P. Sylvia of Falmouth and Thomas Russo of Boston, trustee of the Danvers State Hospital; Wilfred E. Taylor of Malden, clerk of the first district court of East Middlesex; Robert Fiske Bradford of Cambridge, trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital School; Frank W. Lyman of Ashby, trustee of the Gardner State Colony; J. Paul Keefe of Boston, member Boston Licensing Board.

Indications are that the Executive Council, which is preponderantly Republican, will confirm the appointments. Prior to the meeting today Republican council members met in caucus; the impression conveyed to State House news gatherers was that the Republicans would be very glad to co-operate in Governor Ely's bequests to Governor-Elect Curley.

Massachusetts Ready

Massachusetts stands ready to welcome and to assist an investigation into its ERA administration. Neither waste nor corruption nor undue politics will be discovered in its operation, said State Administrator Arthur G. Rotch today.

Thus Massachusetts makes answer to Senator Borah of Idaho, an answer which echoes the one made by ERA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. Just the other day Senator Borah denounced the administration of the ERA, alleged 50 cents of every dollar earmarked for relief went for Administrative costs in some places, hinted darkly that an investigation would reveal shocking waste if not worse.

Mr. Rotch, like Mr. Hopkins, welcomed an inquiry. Mr. Rotch, like Mr. Hopkins, submitted figures showing that the 50 cents on a dollar allegation was grossly exaggerated. An average of about 11 cents on the dollar was, according to Mr. Hopkins, the administrative cost for the country, but only six cents on the dollar is spent, according to Mr. Rotch, in the operation of Massachusetts ERA.

Sitting down today, Mr. Rotch laid the New Deal cards on the table. Yes, he bluntly stated, there have been cases in which politicians have placed their friends, their prospective supporters on relief rolls; yes, he continued, some 15 or 20 cases of political abuses have come to light.

But, thundered Mr. Rotch, the Massachusetts ERA has not permitted abuses to remain, to accumulate. The ranks of the ERA are being purged daily of political opportunists; ERA officials have been forbid-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Stronger Russian Dictatorship Decreed by Communist Leaders Until System Dominates World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Russia's Communist dictators have discovered an "unhealthy misunderstanding" among many Communist Party members to the effect that under the "classless society" presumed to be reached in 1937 the proletarian state and dictatorship will begin to "wither away." This is a serious mistake, declare the party leaders, and must be quickly corrected. The Russian dictatorship must be strengthened, not weakened, until Communism has come not only to Russia but to the rest of the world.

An article written by V. Feigin in the Communist Party organ, Pravda, reveals that a considerable Communist group, following the teachings of Fredrich Engels, has argued that when a classless society has been attained, the state becomes useless and must be permitted to "wither away." Writing with the authority of the Kremlin, Mr. Feigin rebukes this group of "superficial interpreters," who have been led astray by the Engels statement that the state will disappear when no social class remains to be suppressed.

Two Different Phases

This group, says Mr. Feigin, has confused the classless society under Socialism and that under Communism, two very different phases. In the first, scheduled to appear in 1937, remnants of defeated classes will persist, inequality among various groups will continue, and probably capitalism will survive in other countries. During this phase of classless society, Russia's dictatorship must not be weakened but strengthened, and the "class struggle must still be ferocious."

"Lenin and Stalin proved Socialism possible in one country," writes Mr. Feigin. "Subsequent events proved the theory's soundness. But there is no guarantee against capitalist intervention. Hence, in building Socialism in one country, the

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London Expects Quite Active Market For Heavy Water at Good Fat Price

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Water is shortly to be marketed here at £2 a gram, not as an aftermath of drought but as a result of a new invention.

For it will not be ordinary water. It is to be the first commercial production of the "heavy water" containing "heavy hydrogen," recently discovered in the United States. Chemists declare that this new water will open vast fields of research, and as the result of many experiments Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. have established a plant which will enable a steady supply to be maintained at the price of £2 a gram.

So far little is known of the actual importance of this "heavy water." But with a continuous supply chemists are expecting to add discoveries of first rate importance to their present negative knowledge that certain seeds and organisms will not grow in it.

An official of Imperial Chemical Industries declared that the discovery of heavy hydrogen, as well as bringing about a revolutionary change in beliefs in the constancy of the constitution of water, might well bring about a big change in the teaching of chemistry.

"Not only," he declared, "may it have an all-important influence on the growth of plants, but the discovery of heavy hydrogen means that there can be many varieties of each formula in which normal hydrogen plays a part. It may well mean that eventually, even in only three years time, no one will be able to learn plain chemistry. All students will have to be specialists."

Job Insurance Plan Assured, Advocates Say

Experts Brought Together in National Conference on Economic Security

President to Speak

Douglas Presents Outline of Program, Putting System Under Civil Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 — Obviously confident that the passage of a national system of unemployment insurance in the next session of Congress is assured, the National Conference on Economic Security assembling here today—brought together one of the most distinguished groups of interested experts ever assembled in America.

"Due to the depression and the statesmanship of the President, the ball of unemployment insurance has been pushed to the five-yard line and should go over on the next play," said Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago, who presented a detailed plan, based on his recent figures.

Besides unemployment insurance other topics considered at round tables were child welfare, provision of employment, old age security, and health. President Roosevelt was to address the conference in the late afternoon.

Speakers on Program

Other prominent speakers on the program were Frank P. Graham, chairman of the meeting, and president of the University of North Carolina; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Harold B. Butler, director, International Labor Office, Geneva; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator; and Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Forthcoming unemployment insurance legislation must be placed under "genuine civil service rules," said Dr. Douglas, amid applause. Benefits, he advocated, should rise to 50 per cent of wages, should continue for a period of 20 to 26 weeks, after a preliminary three to five-week wait period, and should have a maximum of not over $15 weekly.

Assuming that 10 per cent unemployment is "normal," he calculated that contributions of 3 to 4 per cent of the pay roll would meet the foregoing requirements. Of the proposed 4 per cent he advocated 3 per cent contributions by employers and 1 per cent contribution by workers. This, he said, would amount to only .8 or .9 per cent of the sales value of manufactured articles.

Federal Control of Funds

Urging pooled state funds, administered by the Federal Government, instead of the Wisconsin plan of individual reserves by firms, Dr. Douglas pointed out, however, that even the biggest insurance plan now instituted would not immediately help the present unemployment situation, but would require at least a winter to become organized, and another six months of accumulated reserves before benefits could begin.

Unemployment insurance, he urged, should be the "front line trench" but in the background there should be two other trenches—emergency benefits to take care of unemployed after the 20-26 week insured period expired, and finally, direct relief.

Opening the early session today, Dr. Graham emphasized that the proposed new social security was "not to be achieved through tyranny and regimentation of a dictatorship," and was not to be forthcoming from the "complacent privilege and power of the few, but from the shared security of the many."

Road Moratorium To Make Jobs Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 14—Asserting that "the State of New Hampshire should declare a moratorium on cement road building for the next two years and turn her attention and ready cash to the building of gravel roads in the rural areas of the State," Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture, has pointed out that in his opinion this would be the outstanding way to end unemployment by enabling the unemployed in rural areas to work on farm-to-market roads.

As a result of Mr. Felker's suggestion, the New Hampshire Farm Bureau and the State Grange will present to the New Hampshire Legislature a program of legislation that will include more appropriations for secondary roads, such as will relieve unemployment in the towns and provide a method of reducing local tax burdens.

Cross Notes Benefits Of State Tax Plans

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross announces that Connecticut municipalities will receive about $6,000,000 of additional state revenues and the State's budget will be balanced, by adoption of the recommendation of the special tax commission.

The commission's report advocates a state retail sales tax and a levy of another cent on gasoline and a tax on interest and dividends.

The Governor's statement said that recommendations submitted by the commission are expected to cause many changes in state revenues from present taxes.

Ely Puts Cole on Racing Board

State ERA Inquiry Is 'Welcomed'

Federal Bank Records in Blaze

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den to seek other public offices; all but the actually needy will be forced from the ERA rolls.

Proudly Mr. Rotch insisted the ERA has supplanted the dole in Massachusetts. Prior to the ERA, men received handouts and gave nothing when they needed relief—this was the dole plain and simple. But with the ERA, men are giving full value for value received, Massachusetts is getting its money's worth.

Bank Records Burn

Early this morning, as people were going to work, smoke poured out of the old Federal National Bank building on Washington Street. Before firemen could put out a blaze in the cellar, certain records of the bank were destroyed.

Immediate question over in the Federal Building: Were any reports needed for the prosecution of officials of the closed bank lost? More than a dozen indictments remain to be tried, against these officers. Much of the records will be needed.

Said Herbert Pearson, receiver for the bank, "I cannot tell whether the damage affects the books needed in court until I make a personal examination." This he said he would do as soon as the remaining records could be got out of the cellar.

Curbing the Curb

The President's new Securities Act Commission made its New England debut when it ordered an inquiry into practices on the Boston Curb Exchange last week. Today it chalked up its first accomplishment for the New England investor. The Curb Exchange said it would apply for registration under the Securities Act.

Also, the Curb said it would defend all charges leveled against it at a hearing next week. The hearing was to have been held today, but was postponed to allow preparation of strong defense.

Meanwhile a trial examiner from the commission will come to Boston at once, to hear the application for registry. When accepted, the curb will come under the direct supervision of the commission.

It was said on State Street this morning, that registration of the curb was the main object of the commission, in bringing on this unexpected inquiry.

Depression Blamed

Edmund C. Walsh was today in the East Cambridge jail, held on the charge of killing a Malden policeman two days ago. His case will come before the Grand Jury next month, said District Attorney Warren L. Bishop last night.

The events leading up to the time of the shooting were pieced together at the district attorney's office, from statements by Walsh and by his wife.

Two years ago, his wife said, Walsh had a job in a chain store and married. Then he lost his job and was unable to find another. At the time his first child came he had a job with a CWA project in Stoneham, until the project was completed.

Then he tried odd jobs, and made little success selling magazines. Finally, three weeks ago, another child came, and the two decided to give up housekeeping, and go to live with the wife's parents.

The rest of the story was contained in the alleged confession, which the police made public yesterday. Walsh held up an insurance man, it was said, and got $39, which he took to his wife. Then, a week later, he was stopped by a policeman, and recognized with him the man he had held up. Panic ensued. Somehow—and the court will establish how—the policeman was killed and Walsh shot through the hand. Walsh said he could not remember.

Members of his family, yesterday, said they could not believe that Walsh would shoot to kill deliberately. Said his wife: "It must have been an accident. . . . He was a victim of the depression."

Politicians Warned

Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth counties, bristled today. State troopers, he disclosed, had been subjected to pressure to "lay off" arresting suspects in connection with lottery pools in the Plymouth area. A state senator, it was alleged, had visited the police together with several Boston men.

"Let me hear of any more efforts to intimidate the police," Mr. Dewing declared, "and the most vigorous prosecution will result at once."

Within the last few weeks, a dozen arrests were made in this district. Boston pool operators, it is charged, are trying to drive local gamblers out of the lottery racket near Plymouth. The state police were sent in to wipe out the activities of both sides.

Mr. Dewing said that no pressure, political or racketeering, can stop the raids. He will see to it, he said, that all police officers are fully protected.

ERA Reshuffles

Today, the ERA followed the NRA and several other alphabetical brothers into a reorganization. Three new assistant Massachusetts directors were appointed, and three additional regional directors.

Outstanding was the appointment of Katherine D. Hardwick to the assistant directorship for social service work. Miss Hardwick is well known as an expert in this field, being director of the School of Social Work at Simmons College.

Bernard F. McElligut, from state headquarters, became assistant in charge of accounts. Howard G. Philbrook, from the Brookline office, took charge of public works.

Reorganization, to the ERA, means more than a mere executive arrangement. The Federal Director, Harry L. Hopkins, has declared that the United States must have a permanent relief organization. Several other leaders of the Administration have supported this position openly.

Therefore, the ERA was seen today to be preparing itself for conversion into a permanent institution. A full set of paid executives has been substituted for the earlier volunteers, and the structure has been placed on a far more efficient basis. Those who planned the changes were looking far into the future.

Lowell Analyzes

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard had his say about the so-called progressive education movement, today. On the bookstands appeared a new volume over his name: "At war with Academic Traditions." And emphasized within, was his belief that many efforts to improve education today "treat more with symptoms than with causes."

Wrote Dr. Lowell in substance: "If a student is indifferent toward a subject, he is invited to select something less objectionable—because it requires less effort. But the profit in his development comes from the habit of hard mental thought.

"True advance in training his brain is the product of self-education, with guidance and help. So the vital matter is to incite him to voluntary exertion, arduous and exacting, pursued with the desire to master difficulties.

"Nor is it essential," Dr. Lowell said, "or always wise to show connection between his studies and his future vocation. This is often illusory. The purpose is not to provide knowledge, but to develop capacity.

"Any knowledge may fade away. But a man's cultivated faculties remain, to be used throughout his life as his life work demands."

Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"GOLD EAGLE GUY" (Majestic). Group Theatre Acting Company in an elaborately staged story of early San Francisco—up to the earthquake. 8:30.

"ANYTHING GOES" (Colonial). New musical comedy by Cole Porter, Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. With Victor Moore. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). Hessians and bundling. 8:30.

MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE (Opera House). "Aurora's Wedding," "Boutique Fantasque," "Prince Igor." 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—"Henry VIII," with Charles Laughton, and "Morning Glory," with Katherine Hepburn. 9 a. m. to 11.

EXETER—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back." 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Belle of the Nineties."

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT AND SCOLLAY—James Cagney in "The St. Louis Kid." With "Elinor Norton." Fenway, 2:32, 5:05, 7:38, 10:11. Paramount, 9:05, 11:30 a. m., 2:13, 4:47, 7:21, 9:55. With vaudeville, Scollay, 12:18, 3:19, 6:20, 9:30.

FINE ARTS—"Power," adapted from "Jew Suss." Colored cartoon, and educational shorts. 1:30, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

KEITH'S—Edith Wharton's "Age of Innocence," with John Boles and Irene Dunne. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

ORPHEUM—"Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round." Vaudeville, 9:28 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Limehouse Blues," with George Raft. Foggy mystery and romance on the edge of the Thames. Overture, "Victor Herbert Impressions." Ballet, Vaudeville, 11:24 a. m., 1:35, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25.

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Judge Priest." 10:38 a. m., 1:21, 4:07, 6:53, 9:39. Also, "When Strangers Meet."

BOSTON—"By Your Leave." Effective comedy with skillful work by Frank Morgan. Vaudeville, 10:25 a. m., 1:20, 4:33, 7:37, 10:32.

UNIVERSITY—"Madame Du Barry," 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also, "Wake Up and Dream."

STATE—"The Merry Widow," with Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier. 12:35, 2:55, 5:10, 7:30, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Fredric March in "Affairs of Cellini." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Wake Up and Dream."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Mexico Today"; Edgar Kennedy comedy; "Sporting Adventure"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

OLGA AVERINO—Russian soprano. Jordan Hall. 8:15.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—G. Roberta Lunger, conductor. Mishkan Tefila School Auditorium, 122 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury. Admission free. 8.

Other Events

HOMELANDS EXHIBIT—Native arts of the Old and New World. 10 a. m. to 9, today and tomorrow. Louis Adamic, author of "The Native's Return," talks tonight at 8. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street.

PARK STREET CLUB—Debate. "Resolved: That the Massachusetts Compulsory Automobile Insurance Law Should Be Abolished." Boston City Club. 7:30.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—Three-act comedy, "Moral." The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"East Lynne," Roxbury School Center, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 8.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Surprise program by different groups. William Blackstone School Center, Blossom Street. 8.

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Progress in the Soviet Union," lecture by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. 8.

Tomorrow

GARDNER MUSEUM—Albion Metcalf, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"All Police Cars Stand By." Talk by D. Thomas Curtin. 7:45.

HARVARD LECTURE—Open to public. "The Logical Positivism of Rudolf Carnap," by Dr. W. vanO. Quine, Emerson A. 5.

QUOTA CLUB—George A. Morin, Associate Judge Advocate of the 26th Division, speaks on "Boys' Service Work." 271 Dartmouth Street. 6:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer speaks on "Current Events." 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Greek Art," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

EXPORT CLUB—Chamber of Commerce, Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil leads discussion of importance of new treaties now under consideration. 12:30.

The Dance

Ballet Week in Boston

Boston's dance season was inaugurated at the Opera House last evening when the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo gave its first program of a visit which is to last the remainder of the week. The representative opera-night audience was very large and very cordial. They applauded generously and politely but without that ardor of the ballet-omane which breaks in on a technical feat and loudly says "Well Done" with its hands.

Except in one or two instances, the most notable occurred in one of the fairy-tale divertissements that helped make up the scenes and sequences of the first ballet, "Le Mariage d'Aurore" Roland Guerard, perfectly partnered with Tatiana Riabouchinska in "The Blue-Bird," danced so remarkably that nobody could miss it—the sort of dancing that lifts the spirit up on its points. Surprising it was to learn that one who danced so Russian spoke American—is American; in fact, as he called himself in a brief visit backstage, a hill-billy from South Carolina. A pupil of Fokine's, who began at the age of 18. Which rather puts out of countenance the theory that it is necessary to be a Russian and to begin at the age of 7, to be a ballet dancer. He was not with the company last spring, having gone on to Monte Carlo with Mlle. Danilova, who also returned (from "The Great Waltz" in New York) for this engagement.

"Le Mariage d'Aurore" is a revival of a Petipa ballet and it is hard to believe that the rococo setting is by Alexandre Benois and the costumes by the brilliant Léon Bakst. But Tchaikovsky's music is delightfully applied. The ballet is mostly in purely classical form, with a little miming to illustrate the fairy-tale interludes.

Miming is much used in "La Boutique Fantasque" and though an argument is printed in the program, the action is perfectly clear without it—which proves that it is a good ballet. This is one of the indefatigable Massine's compositions. Massine danced in every number and shone with the sheen of the master touch in this one and in his rôle of the Hussar in "Le Beau Danube." "La Boutique Fantasque" also provided an opportunity to get acquainted with Danilova's grace and finish, and to admire several familiar figures—the vigorous, high-leaping Lichine, the character work of Yurek Shabelevsky, Paul Petrov, the beautiful Toumanova. The whole is a medley to gladden all who are child-like in heart. Here the curtain, scenery and costumes, by André Derain, seemed more appropriate at least more pleasing—than those of the first number. The music is Rossini's, orchestrated and modernized by Respighi.

"Le Beau Danube," with its exquisite back-drop after Constantin Guys and its harmoniously blended costuming by Count Etienne de Beaumont, looks just a little travel-stained. But that scarcely mars the unity of the effect that Massine's choreography evokes or the enchanting performances by the lovely Riabouchinska and other leading members of the company. Of course the music is Johann Strauss's—rearranged.

M. L.

Blind Get 'Millions of Cats' To Follow 'Three Little Pigs'

"Millions of Cats" come close upon the heels of "Three Little Pigs" in Braille. Blind children may not be equipped to enjoy all the delicious black and white drawings in Wanda Gag's little story-book but they will now be able to read about the fluffy, capricious felines which are delighting young readers of today; for this and other books such as "The Italian Twins," "The Dutch Tulip," "Clematis," and "Journey to Norway" have been added to the Braille transcribing list of the American Red Cross.

Volunteer transcribers, proof-readers and bookbinders, demonstrated yesterday, at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, the making by hand of new books for children, recommended by the Bookshop, at the request of the Red Cross. The Bookshop has chosen for its Children's National Book Week theme, hobbies.

The women at work on the Braille books, who may be seen at their task on Thursday also, from 10:30 to 2, and from 3 to 5, have chosen this transcription for a hobby, one which is being encouraged by the Braille transcribing section of the Red Cross and the Library of Congress. The Bookshop, which is an activity of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, was asked to make the selection, for the union, many years ago, undertook the first educational work for the blind in Boston and was instrumental in forming the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.

Because of the high cost of printing Braille from a press, and the limited funds available, the Braille publications are to a large extent confined to textbooks and adult literature. There is a great need in the fields of both adult and juvenile fiction for the handmade books which the Red Cross volunteers have been working on since 1921.

Most of the books made in the Boston Chapter go to the library at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, which provides for the visually handicapped youth of New England full educational opportunity from kindergarten through high school. The buildings at Watertown, on the banks of the Charles River, have school and residence facilities for nearly 300 pupils.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

The Weather Bureau today issued the following storm warning:

"Advisory, 9:30 a. m., warnings changed to small craft Delaware Breakwater to Boston and small craft warnings ordered north of Boston to Eastport and south of breakwater to Wilmington, N. C."

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature; fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing and shifting to northwest.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; colder in the south portion tonight; rising temperatures Thursday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair and rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing winds, becoming southwest Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	41	New Orleans	58	70
Bermuda	66	68	New York	36	42
Chicago	34	46	Norfolk, Va.	44	54
Denver	40	66	Philadelphia	38	46
Helena, Mont.	34	50	St. Louis	32	64
Jacksonville	46	64	St. Paul	26	40
Kansas City	32	68	San Francisco	60	66
Los Angeles	54	64	Washington	38	52
Miami, Fla.	62	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 14.
B—Maximum, Nov. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:56 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 5:38 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

Gallaher Excluded by NRA

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—The NRA has ordered the name of E. B. Gallaher of the Clover Manufacturing Company of Norwalk, Conn., excluded from the membership of the Code Authority for the coated abrasives industry.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music.	Baseball school....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	Studio recital.....	Tom Mix, sketch..	Pirate story.....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"..	Musical drama.....	"Jack Armstrong"..	"Melody Mart"....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Adventure sketch..	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	"Air Adventures."...	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Studio vocalist.....	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"....
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Pat Kennedy.....	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	Plantation Echoes...	Gene and Glenn...	"Just Plain Bill"...	Local dance music.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch..	After Dinner Re-	Bede Best.....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Dangerous Paradise..	vue: pop. vocal..	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Lady Blackheart,"	Mary Pickford and	Male quartet.....	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	dramatic sketch....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	tra concert.....
8:30	Don Rumbert; strings	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Ed. MacHugh, songs..	orchestra.....	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Noted speakers &
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra.	choir.....
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	baritone.....	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch....	News Service.....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Herb Marsh and
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Floyd Gibbons....	Joe Rines's Orch-	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	dance orchestra.....	Hawaiian Orch....	estra; soloists....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Leon Belasco & his
11:15	Local dance music..	Voice of Romance.	Local dance music.	orchestra.....
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Jolly Coburn and	Ozzie Nelson and	Will Alexander &
11:45	dramatic sketch....	his orchestra....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Pedro Via and his tango orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, WNAC, Joseph P. Kennedy, speaking from Chamber of Commerce luncheon.
2:00 WBZ, NBC Music Guild: Roth String Quartet recital.
2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History," NBC dramatic sketch.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: music program.
3:30 WBZ, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody": concert orchestra; chorus; commentator.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Warren William; George Stoll, violinist; Yahbut and Cheerily; Hon. Archie and Frank Watanabe; orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, CBS piano team.
8:30 WNAC, Forum of Liberty: S. Bayard Colgate, speaker; Edwin C. Hill; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Show Boat Hour: Frank McIntyre; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; Annette Hanshaw; Casa Loma Orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys": pianist; organist; narrator; mixed octet.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: soloists; features.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood; soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "The Consumer in Modern Society," Edward A. Filene.

Brann Goes to ERA Selling Potatoes

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 14 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann left yesterday for Washington to try to sell more Maine potatoes to the Emergency Relief Administration.

Purchase of more potatoes would bring the price up, in the opinion of Governor Brann, so that they would not have to be sold for less than production costs.

Potato producers of the State, he said, had "suffered vicissitudes despite the fact that Maine is well on the way to complete economic recovery."

Pointing to a potato harvest "that is bountiful beyond all recollection," the Chief Executive said there was no market for the approximately 57,000,000 bushels produced.

"Freezing weather is just ahead of us. Potatoes not adequately protected will become unsalable. The economic loss will be great. Every means must be employed to help those who have so eminently deserved our help," he said in urging Maine people "to revive the good old New England custom of buying enough potatoes to last through the winter months."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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PHONE HUBBARD 4250 TILL 9 P. M.—FILENE'S CORSET SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

High Farm Costs Laid by Gray To NRA Price-Fixing

Federation Counsel Says Farmer Must Control His Own Marketing

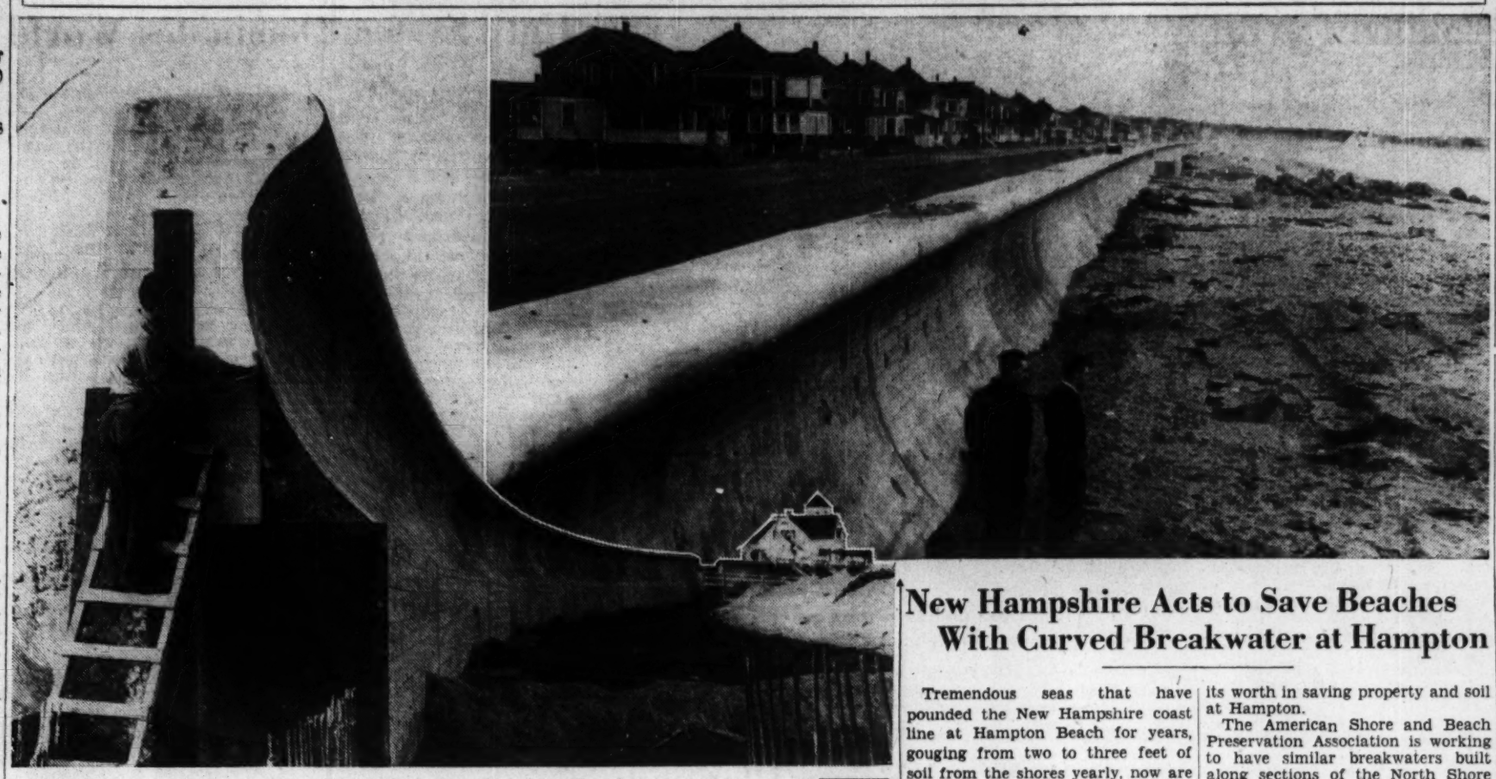
Revision of the NRA to eliminate price-fixing and to strengthen the position of the farmer in the marketing of his own products were the means declared essential today by Chester H. Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation for lifting the depression that still hangs over New England farms.

Mr. Gray declared that the NRA is now the most active cause of high farm costs, the accumulative effects of which "are bad for agriculture, labor and industry in that they contain price-fixing and limitations on industrial production that are no longer needed."

The Farm Bureau counsel addressed a farm meeting at Worcester, today, the first of a series of addresses in Greater Boston. In an interview prior to the speech, Mr. Gray amplified his statements, declaring that next year the costs of farming will probably be lower "because price-fixing, production limitations and 'cracking down' on industry and labor are on the way out."

In the opinion of Mr. Gray, the New England farmer's pathway to prosperity lies directly in line with marketing agreements by which the farmer exercises greater control over the marketing of farm products.

The Atlantic Will Get No Nearer the White Mountains



By a Staff Photographer — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Section of Seawall at Hampton Beach

Left: Showing Arched Construction That Repels Rushing Waves With Least Resistance. Right: Looking Down the Beach, Showing Houses the Breakwater Protects.

New Agricultural Frontiers Outlined to National Grange

(Continued from Page 1)

benefit payments have had a tendency to restore farm purchasing power. With practically all of our burdensome surpluses under control, with an actual shortage in seed and forage, little reduction is required for 1935."

Acknowledgment of the Government's help, also carried with it a declaration of agriculture's independence. The farm spokesman made it clear that the American farmer will never submit to governmental dictation; that he will neither be regimented nor coerced except in dire emergency; that only by education and co-ordination and opportunities for democratic self-expression, can any production-control program be maintained over a long period.

The program designed to carry agriculture along the middle road to recovery embraces the following proposals: Higher farm prices through production adjusted to consumers' demands; increased co-operative marketing; research designed to find new uses for farm products and careful discrimination against imported competitive farm commodities.

Reduced service costs including interests rates, taxes, and freight charges; efficient, low-cost production methods.

An honest measure of value for the farmer and consumer, fair to debtor and creditor, alike.

A sound land policy based on the conservational and recreational as well as the food-productive value of land, restricted irrigation and retiring of marginal land.

Improved organization among farmers by strengthening the Grange and other farm-group activities.

The National Grange leader urged a federal relief program which gives no able-bodied person money "unless in return they give to state or nation constructive service," and "above all, we must prevent the dark shadow of politcal expediency dominating our relief program."

Mr. Taber swung the ax on other social and economic tangles in the wilderness of the new frontier. Take the profit out of munitions manufactures in time of war, he urged, and bar from government office high officials holding stock in arms companies while engaged in public service. He also said a good word for American adherence to the World Court.

Among "danger signals" cited along the recovery road were: excessive government spending, speculation and gambling, and exploitation of federal relief disbursements by congressional candidates for re-election in order to influence voters.

Leisure looms large in the coming civilization, Mr. Taber pointed out, urging that something like the meticulous care given to purifying modern food products be exerted to guard the standard of moving pictures and other mass mediums that give food to public thought. A vigorous educational campaign, the spokesman said is the only means of preventing liquor from fraternizing with the new leisure.

The foundation of recovery, he held, can be found in a return of the simpler, more homely, phases of existence. The new vision of the road to prosperity and happiness, Mr. Taber implied, invokes the application of the Golden Rule, reaffirms the inspired teachings of the Sermon on the Mount.

"Recovery," he concluded, "will be near at hand when we take our emphasis from the material and place it upon the Infinite."

Grange to Admit Class Of 15,000 Candidates

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 14 (AP)—The vanguard of more than 20,000 members of the National Grange began filtering into this city last night for the annual nine-day convention beginning today, which is expected to attract several nationally known speakers and produce one of the largest fraternal gatherings the State has ever known.

Fifteen hours will be required on Friday to initiate 15,000 candidates in the seventh degree of the order at ceremonies scheduled to be held in Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall.

The greatest number in attendance is expected Tuesday, to hear an address by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace—his first agricultural speech in New England.

The Connecticut State Grange gave a dinner last night for the national officers, at which Charles T. Davis of Middletown, past state master, was toastmaster.

city police were still pounding deserted pavements when Grange delegates swarmed out for breakfast. Elevators in the Bond Hotel, Grange headquarters, began pouring guests into the lobby from all 12 floors at the first crack of dawn.

Foot Guard Hall was all dressed up for the official opening at 11 o'clock today. It is a relic of the days when the Connecticut State Militia was in the full flower of its gaudy knighthood, patent leather boots, scarlet tunics and gay plumes. Scepters and sashes were the uniform of the day with officers of the National Grange admitting only those who knew the magic pass word.

Two hours before opening time, National Master Taber, all the way from Columbus, Ohio, breezed up to the hall, wearing a smile that harmonized with the crisp, sunny morning. Snuggled at his arm was little Mrs. Taber. They posed for an early cameraman, then scurried inside.

Earl S. VanAtta, master of the North Carolina State Grange, came along with everyone except the hired man. There were Mrs. VanAtta, twin daughters, Virginia and Vaunceil, and two strapping boys, Jack and Junior. They hail from University Station.

An onlooker in the Bond Hotel lobby remarked about the various dialects. The VanAttas held up their end with a Southern drawl. There were a lot of Westerners around, too. But the downeast twang dominated the medley of friendly greetings.

The grange conventioneers get two glimpses of Chester Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and W. J. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, once when they address the assembly, and again when they appear as candidates for the seventh degree, the highest of the order.

President Roosevelt was inducted into the high degree at Rochester, N. Y., in 1930. He was Governor, but when Mr. Taber performed the secret rite, Mr. Roosevelt as a matter of Grange record, was just a farmer from over in Hyde Park. Mrs. Roosevelt is also a granger. She may come to Hartford.

Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly, settled down here in two rooms and two jobs. He keeps a managing editor's eye cocked on proceedings and also directs the Seventh Degree work. That is the biggest assignment of the convention.

Grange Gleanings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 14

Hartford is host to the greatest gathering of rural people ever held in the United States.

You have to get up in the morning to get ahead of the American farmer. The yawning night force of

New Hampshire Acts to Save Beaches With Curved Breakwater at Hampton

Tremendous seas that have pounded the New Hampshire coast line at Hampton Beach for years, gouging from two to three feet of soil from the shores yearly, now are spending themselves in harmless spray against a concrete seawall, which, when completed, will extend four miles down the beach.

The project, sponsored jointly by the State and town of Hampton with federal loans, is serving a manifold purpose. Besides the protection the breakwater affords to cottages and property along the beach, it is saving taxable land bringing revenue to Hampton.

New Hampshire has a short stretch of coast line, and means to protect what it has. Thus the Hampton Beach project is hailed as the first significant step in the State's seashore preservation program.

The American Shore and Beach Preservation Association played an important part in promoting the Hampton Beach breakwater project, doing much to expedite its construction and in designing the wall and working out various engineering problems.

The Hampton breakwater is one of the few of its kind in the United States. Its construction is considered to be virtually "sea-proof." Concrete, re-enforced by steel rods, is used throughout. Granite blocks have been placed for several feet in front of the wall, to keep the soil in place and protect it from the severe "pull" or undertow of the receding waves.

Perhaps the most unusual part of the wall, is its face, which is arched or curved outward. Seas of the biggest storms may lash against the wall, only to be thrown back again in defeat. This type of seawall construction, is proving by far the most satisfactory and already is proving its worth in saving property and soil at Hampton.

The American Shore and Beach Preservation Association is working to have similar breakwaters built along sections of the North Shore in Massachusetts, and other coast lines in the United States, where seas are doing severe damage to property, and eating away hundreds of feet of soil annually.

Music

The Apollo Club

Last night in Jordan Hall, the Apollo Club of Boston, Thompson Stone, conductor, opened its present season with Miss Meriel Blanchard, soprano, as assisting artist. Earl Weidner was the efficient accompanist. The program began with Buxtehude's chorus, "Zion Hears the Watchmen Singing," and proceeded to "Arise, O Ye Servants of God," by Jan Pieterszoon Sweelink, an ancient German carol, "In Dulce Jubilo," and "The Christ-Child's Lullaby" from the "Kölner Gesangbuch." Following the Recitative and Aria "Dove Sono" from "Figaro," sung by Miss Blanchard, the chorus continued with Beethoven's "O Triumph, All Ye Ransom'd" from "Mt. of Olives" with the soprano obbligato sung by Miss Blanchard; "Dreamworld" by Duparc, "Swansea Town" arranged by Gustav Holst, "Radiant Stars" by Cui, "The Sleigh" by Kountz and the Finale from Sullivan's "Gondoliers." For her second group Miss Blanchard offered "Care Selve" by Handel, Carey-Wilson's "A Spring Pastorale" and Hageman's "At the Well." Mr. Stone accompanied Miss Blanchard at the pianoforte.

With the return of the Apollo Club to Jordan Hall one feels that possibly a musical renaissance is in progress. Certainly, the club appears more at home amid the familiar surroundings where for so many years it offered its winter programs. It is to be regretted that this 301st concert did not consistently hold to the usual standards of the club, either in choice of material or in presentation of it. The first two numbers received an almost perfunctory performance, although the tone quality was very acceptable. The performance of "In Dulce Jubilo" was more in the spirit of the work and would have been wholly enjoyable had the diction been clearer. "The Christ-Child's Lullaby" proved to be one of the gems of the program and fully merited the enthusiasm of the audience. Especially effective was the use of the semichorus in pointing up a phrase. Another effective work was the chorus by Duparc, in which the club reached the peak of its performance, tonally. The essence of the underlying harmonic structure was so artistically presented that one again regretted the careless diction.

Miss Blanchard has a light but pleasing voice of good range. She sings easily and in a very gracious manner. At present she does not appear to be mistress of a wide variety of tone color; in fact, some of her upper register tones are white, but she will no doubt develop the color which will make her singing more interesting. The large audience demanded encores after each of her groups. G. M. S.

Dr. Walter S. Athearn

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14 (AP)—Dr. Walter Scott Athearn, president of Oklahoma City University, who passed on yesterday, was formerly dean of the School of Religious Education at Boston University. Dr. Athearn came here with S. K. Ingram, president of the university board of trustees, to confer with bondholders of the institution. Dr. Athearn formerly was president of Butler University at Indianapolis, and had been professor of religious education at Drake University.

Plaque Offered as Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Ala.—Award of a marble plaque of Horace for the best high school student's translation of an ode by the Roman poet was announced recently by the Alabama Classical Association following its semiannual convention at Judson College.

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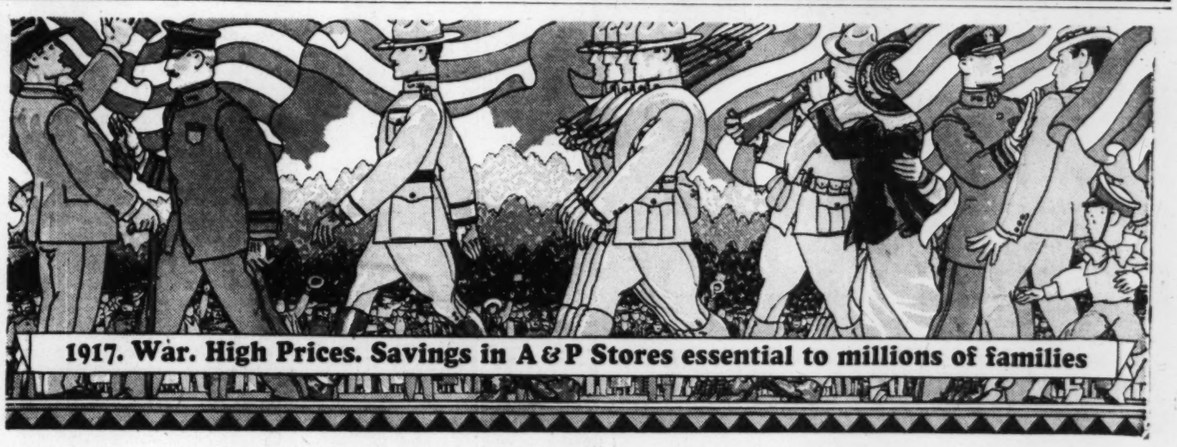

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Parents are invited to bring their children. Child study and other clubs are especially invited to see this interesting exhibit.

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Belgian Blocs Uphold Gold, Uniting Against Devaluation; Flandin Gets Stabilizing Vote

New Premier of France Declines to Pursue Recovery Along Lines of 'Planned Economy,' Despite Heckling by Socialists in Chamber

Union of two strong political groups in Belgium to prevent devaluation of the franc—which had been rumored possible with the fall of the DeBroqueville Government—means a decisive victory for "sound money" among nations still remaining on the gold standard.

Another stabilizing factor in world economics is the great vote of confidence given the new Flandin Cabinet in France, coincident with the new Premier's frank challenge to the upholders of what's known as the Rooseveltian policy that he was opposed to anything that smacks of "planned economy."

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Belgian political factions appeared to be united in support of a "sound money" policy for the new Government, made necessary by the resignation yesterday of the Cabinet of Count Charles de Broqueville.

The Roman Catholic block of Parliament, meeting after the Cabinet's resignation, invited the new Government to oppose devaluation of the franc. This action was in line with that taken earlier by the Liberal bloc, and thus both coalition groups were united against devaluation.

Their stand appeared to allay to a considerable extent fears that Belgium might not remain on the gold standard.

Meanwhile, speculation was rife as to what the make-up of the new Government would be. Political circles pointed out that the Cabinet's resignation was based merely on the withdrawal of two ministers who were not members of Parliament. These two were the Cabinet's economic experts, Dr. Paul Van Zeeland, Princeton graduate, and Dr. Jules Ingenbleek, who served as ministers without portfolio and are understood to have quit because of the conflict on devaluation which has been agitating the Cabinet. Hence the door had been left open for King Leopold to reappoint Count de Broqueville as the new Premier.

PARIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—France's drive for economic recovery under the leadership of Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin apparently will not be along lines of "planned economy."

Shortly before receiving an overwhelming vote of confidence yesterday, Premier Flandin told the Chamber of Deputies that he wanted a "progressive return to an economic liberty organized and defended—not planned economy."

Socialists attacked the Premier's first ministerial declaration and in so doing praised President Roosevelt of the United States.

Charging M. Flandin was disposed to let "business take care of itself," one deputy said Mr. Roosevelt "is not afraid to tackle economic problems for the benefit of the masses."

M. Flandin warned that "Parliamentary Government is making its last stand," asserting "we want to preserve the Republican form of government. We want France to remain solid for guarantee of peace."

His vote of confidence, 423 to 118, was larger than that given Gaston D...mergue when he came from retirement last February to form a "truce government." But no great enthusiasm was indicated by the Chamber for the new cabinet.

In his appeal for a political truce, M. Flandin threatened to dissolve Parliament if it fails to observe the armistice. "The Republican state will not capitulate to factions," he said.

Germans Allege Plot By Opposition to Get Intervention in Saar

SAAR BRUCKEN, Nov. 14 (AP)—The "German Front," which advocates the return of the Saar Basin to Germany, sent a lengthy memorial today to the League of Nations denying it was engaged in any illegal activities and accusing opponents of plotting to provoke a situation which would force a call for foreign troops.

The "German Front" said that separatists sought to cause a situation which would make it necessary for Geoffrey G. Knox, High Commissioner of the Saar, to call in troops from the outside to restore order.

The memorial further said that opponents of the "German Front" are being trained in the use of machine guns and intend to carry out a coup d'état late in November or early in December.

It was alleged that these opponents have been given instructions to hamper the police and, by squirting inflammable liquids, compel the "German Front" to fight them, thus causing Chairman Knox to call for foreign aid. The "German Front" said it had documentary evidence that arms had been introduced into the Saar from France.

Adelaide Gives McCann Dual Trade Missions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—After a visit of several months to Australia, Charles F. G. McCann, who was South Australia's Trade Commissioner in London, has returned to England to occupy the dual positions of Trade Commissioner and Agent-General for this state. While Mr. McCann was in Adelaide, the offices were amalgamated and he replaces Lionel L. Hill as Agent-General.

Mr. McCann is well known in South America where he controlled one of the eight big meat works in the Argentine Republic for several years.

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You Can't Tell Who's Winning

Acme P & A

Prince and Princess Chichibu
Japanese Royalty at Nippon Regatta

The Prince is the eldest brother of the Emperor, Hirohito. He and his wife attended the Kanto intercollegiate championship regatta at Tokyo recently, and this photograph was made as they looked on. Evidently the time for the "banzais" has not yet arrived.

Pound-a-Week Bonus Planned As National Dividend for All In Britain's Newest Campaign

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In the East London hall that saw the birth of an apparently forlorn campaign for old-age pensions 40 years ago, a crusade to provide a pound-a-week bonus to every person in Britain, irrespective of position or employment, was launched by an enthusiastic meeting recently.

It is maintained that such a national dividend would at one blow erase the "poverty of starvation." Those who have set the campaign in motion, the newly-formed League to Abolish Poverty, maintain that it could be achieved without extra burden on the state.

Mr. William Ward, president of the World Brotherhood Movement, forecast that, if the crusading spirit were maintained, the National Dividend for all should be a recognized fact within one year.

"Through flaws in the money system and in distribution," Mr. Ward declared, "wealth is wasted. The machine is not allowed to produce as much as it could. While there is poverty, there is also, the manufacturers tell us, a surplus. We are really wealthy. An English investigator has declared that there is enough surplus wealth, now wasted, to provide every family in Britain with an extra £300 a year. An American, working independently and along entirely different lines, reached a figure of £75 for everyone. It is time that the abolition of poverty was taken seriously. We can do it. The Government must be made to realize that."

"Each life," Mr. Ward continued, "has its meaning and should therefore be guaranteed a fair inheritance in society. That is the world brotherhood challenge. It must be implemented. The first step in implementing it is to provide a national dividend for all. It would provide a strength in times of unemployment. It would enable everybody to realize that they have a spark to do creatively artistic work. The boy who might have become a musician, but because there is 'no money in music' is forced to screw a nut on a bolt for eight hours every day of his working life, would be enabled to train his other self."

The Dean of Canterbury declared that, speaking as an engineer—he served his apprenticeship in an engineering works—he knew that machines today could be made to manufacture just as much as man desired them to manufacture. He likened the industrial system to an automobile which, although it could do 70 miles an hour, was being driven at four.

"It is stupid to speak of any country as poor," the Dean declared. "If we could only realize it clearly enough there is obviously enough, more than enough, for all. We must see that money, the means to purchase our own invention supposedly to facilitate and not stop the exchange of goods, is properly and correctly manufactured and distributed."

"The national dividend," he added, "will not only be a blessing as an escape from poverty, but it will most surely turn out to be a blessing to manufacturers who are now forced to curtail production and even throw their goods away."

Labatt Suspect Identified

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 14 (AP)—John S. Labatt, Ontario brewer, today identified David Meisner, brought here under arrest from Detroit, as one of three men who kidnaped him last October and held him 60 hours.

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Stronger Russian Dictatorship Decreed by Communist Leaders Until System Dominates World

(Continued from Page 1)

state becomes not less but more important to protect the Socialist country from its capitalist enemies."

This Kremlin spokesman says the true Marxist position is that absolute Communism, not only in Russia, but elsewhere, must precede the disappearance of the state. He quotes Lenin's assertion: "We can speak about the state withering away only by recognizing that the process is lengthy and leaving the date entirely open."

"We are still far from the period anticipated by Engels when the government instead of ruling the people will rule the means and process of production," writes Mr. Feigin. "A long period separates us from this phase, and during this period the proletarian dictatorship must wage bitter battles. Even after the kulaks are liquidated, the peasants collectivized and industry has reached high levels, the class struggle must still be ferocious."

Suppression of Capitalism

Mr. Feigin points out that the broader the base developed for Socialism, the greater is the number of functions taken over by the state, and warns Russian Communists against the false assumption that the growth of the state's economic functions will gradually transform the dictatorship into a "semi-state, in the sense that the functions of peaceful economy will replace the functions of suppression and defense." He declares that the proletarian dictatorship presumes such a powerful state as can resist the armed forces of international capitalism and also disclose and "mercilessly suppress" capitalism's agents inside the Soviet Union.

This authoritative interpretation is naturally reassuring to Russia's present ruling classes, some of whom apparently had begun to fear that their functions might soon be weakened. The Communist dictators thus serve fair warning that they intend to strengthen rather than weaken the functions of the ruling party, including those of "suppression and defense," even after the first phase of a "classless society" is attained in 1937. They declare in no uncertain terms that the end of the proletarian dictatorship is not even remotely in sight.

Duke of Gloucester Lands in Tasmania

HOBART, Tasmania, Nov. 14 (AP)—Looking fit and well despite his strenuous tour of Victoria, the Duke of Gloucester landed at Hobart, capital of Tasmania, today from the cruiser Sussex.

Crowds cheered the King's third son as he was driven to the Town Hall for addresses of welcome. Later he laid a wreath on the cenotaph and inspected Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in the grounds of Government House.

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Rising Tide of Relief Attacks

Senator Davis for New G. O. P.

Navy Frowns on Another Macon

Roosevelt Recalls 'Finds' of Navy Documents in His Early Days in Department—Mrs. Roosevelt Issues Invitations for Costume Party

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—With momentous changes in the American social structure being forecast in one section of Washington and Republicans intensifying their attack on Administration relief spending in another, President Roosevelt took a few moments off today to reminisce pleasantly over some exploring he once did years ago in the attic of the old Navy Department.

Having described the present fruition in published form of his finds on that day, he promptly turned to the question of unifying all federal money-lending activities thereby giving capital its big news event of the day.

Meanwhile the navy was trying to decide what it wants from the next Congress, Republicans were moving to progressive standards and the White House staff shivered at the prospect of Mickey Mouse costumes within the stately portals of the executive mansion.

* * *

Sailor-President: Back in 1913, young Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was rummaging in the garrets of the Navy Department. It was a place few assistant secretaries had ever visited, but the collector-instinct was already strong in the future President. He wanted to see what all the wardrobes lining the garret walls might contain.

In them he found vast and slowly deteriorating stores of documents. Most interesting were the letters written into the Navy Department by captains of the early frigates. Tales of the pirates who then infested the seas, of privateering against the British or the French, of all the thrilling episodes of these salty days gradually fading from sight or vanishing under the gnawing teeth of rodents.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt started the Naval Records Division, under Capt. Dudley Knox, and it has functioned with increasing success up to the present. This week there is being issued a volume of naval records, for which the President writes a foreword, but it is on a new basis.

Hitherto many government departments have printed and published their records at considerable public expense, which were distributed free of charge at congressional request. A new series of naval records is to be printed from a revolving fund of $10,000, and issued to a list of subscribers, who will pay the costs of printing, which will replenish the fund and keep going the task of perpetuating naval records. They are on better paper and more permanently done than usual records, and it is definitely planned that the project will be "self-liquidating."

* * *

Relief Attacks: Senator William E. Borah's charges of "shameful waste" in relief are stirring up people everywhere to write in tales that they know about or have heard of.

A communication from one state capital states that more than 800 persons are handling money there when 50 would be sufficient. A report from the Virginia state auditor shows that in April approximately 50 per cent of the relief funds went to pay administrative bills. An Ohio coal company charged that relief officials had "given away" about $125,000 by rejecting a coal hauling bid of $1.05 and accepting a bid of $1.75 a ton because the lower price was not allowable under the NRA.

Meanwhile Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York added his attack by demanding that 11 relief workers in New York be discharged for alleged attempt to 'intimidate needy voters in Putnam County, New York.

In his letter to Mr. Hopkins, Representative Fish wrote:

"An amazing campaign letter was sent out to the unemployed and needy voters of my own county signed by 11 federal relief workers, which stated in part that 'your very existence is at stake. You can have a job for yourself and make jobs for your relatives or friends by going to the polls on Nov. 6 and supporting all the Democratic candidates. All Republican candidates are against the Democratic program, which has helped you, and which will help you more. Vote the straight Democratic ticket on election day and save your jobs'.

"In all my political experience of some 20 years I have never known of such a contemptible or un-American act, which amounts to coercion, duress and intimidation of the voters receiving federal relief."

* * *

Republican Progressivism: With most of the slim Republican residue in the Senate long committed to progressivism, the few remaining conservatives showed signs of weakening as Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania plumped for revision of Republican doctrines along progressive lines.

At the same time Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota reaffirmed the progressive convictions he has long held, swelling the chorus of progressivism going up from Republican ranks. That Senator Frazier advocates this course is not particularly newsy, but Senator Davis's conversion was looked upon as the first break in the ranks of the conservative nucleus.

Republicans in Congress, Senator Davis said, must give greater attention and support to practical legislation on the theory that those with more than their share of wealth must help those with less than their share.

* * *

Navy Caution: It develops that the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, wants Congress to give the navy a lot of things the navy doesn't want. For example, two days ago Mr. Vinson recommended a "flying deck cruiser." Today, Secretary of the Navy Swanson termed this type of ship a "hybrid" which the navy didn't want.

Mr. Vinson also wanted the navy to have two more giant airships, one of Macon size and another smaller one. Mr. Swanson revealed that the navy's general board now recommends building the smaller airship—half the size of the Macon—for training and experimental purposes. But it doesn't want another full-size Macon for a long time to come. Instead, it would much prefer more standard fighting ships to give it treaty strength.

* * *

Gridiron Parties: Dolly Madison and Mickey Mouse may walk into the White House hand in hand.

This queer combination may march into the stately mansion in response to an invitation announcing under the President's golden crest that Mrs. Roosevelt will be "at home" the evening of Dec. 8. Enclosed with the formal invitation was a small printed card reading as follows:

"You are invited to come in costume with a mask. Prizes will be awarded for the three costumes judged best by a committee. Those winning prizes will be called upon to perform upon a stage in any way they wish, singly or in a group of their own choosing."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt last year inaugurated the custom of a "gridiron party" of her own for the women of the press and the wives of newspaperwomen who used to be left at home while their men folks féted the President at the semi-annual Gridiron Club dinner.

That Mrs. Roosevelt intends to continue the custom this year is indicated by invitations from the White House just issued for the night of the men's dinner.

Worse Than Mary's Lamb

By a Staff Artist

Body of Kidnaped Girl Found in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14 (AP)—The body of a child found in a shallow grave on the grounds of a state hospital, was identified positively today as that of Dorothy Ann Distelhurst, missing since Sept. 19. 'The child was murdered," said a statement issued by the prosecuting attorney, J. Carlton Loser.

The six-year old girl disappeared as she was walking home from kindergarten along a street in a sparsely settled section of East Nashville. Her father, Alfred E. Distelhurst Sr., revealed that he had received letters giving him instructions to pay a $5000 ransom.

Plan Piel Home Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A quaint old house—the Piel home—with wooden pegs for nails, hand-sawn lumber, and hard pine floors, in Buckingham County, Virginia, reminiscent of the days when the stagecoach horn announced the change of passengers and team, is to be restored to represent the original condition through Buckingham Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Arizona Guardsmen Recalled From Parker

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 14 (AP)—Gov. B. B. Moeur today recalled Arizona National Guardsmen from Parker, where he had ordered them to patrol the martial-law zone at the Parker diversion dam site.

The Chief Executive said he was calling the troops off in view of the action by the U. S. Reclamation Service in stopping work on the Arizona side of the diversion dam until the rights of the State are determined.

It was to protect the State against an "invasion" that Governor Moeur declared martial law in a three-mile area along the dam site and ordered machine gunners and riflemen to stop construction crews from working on the Arizona side. "I don't want to spend money unnecessarily," the State's Governor explained as he announced plans for calling off the guard. "But if the work is resumed, I'll send the guard back and camp with them myself."

The sudden change shifted Arizona's fight for half the power developed by the dam out of the war zone into the conference room. Secretary of the Interior Ickes has set Thursday for hearing Arizona's claim and the protests of four neighboring states—Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Revolution in Lawmaking To Get Under Way in Nebraska

(Continued from Page 1)

and the state policies which should determine the election of state legislators."

In behalf of the one-house system, Senator Norris pleaded in part that it would furnish more representative and efficient government, that it would dispense with conference committees now needed when the two houses disagree, that the old type legislature had so many members as to be unwieldy, that fewer members would reduce expense, and that better men could be obtained.

Inquiry discloses that the unicameral system will be spiritedly espoused and rejected, for many more arguments are advanced for it, and many against.

Two Houses Called Wise Check

In denial it is held that the two houses carry out the checks and balances which the founders of the American Government regarded as necessary, and that they are a barrier to hasty legislation, and to direct popular action of an ill-considered nature. If two houses have to pass a bill, obviously there is less danger of precipitate decision. Even with two houses, some legislation occasionally slips through a single house practically unchallenged and without its true character being discovered. As it is, bad legislation sometimes gets by both chambers.

More harm is done by hasty lawmaking than by delays, continue critics of the one-house plan. The delays are not great, and if the legislation is really necessary, the force of exigency will ultimately command its enactment, they say.

Business appears likely to look on two houses as a protection, in which it is especially concerned at this time. Cumbersome as the machinery is, its complicated system is apt to slow up efforts to place further restrictions on business.

Large Membership a Safeguard

The comparative anonymity of the large membership of two houses is also cited as a guard against ever more skillfully directed propaganda by minorities in favor of their often inconsiderate objectives.

On the other side, those who forecast a larger development of social and business legislation favor the unicameral idea, because they see in it a better means of getting such laws through. Accordingly something of a social lineup is presaged.

The one-house legislature also, it is said, will furnish a stronger government. Since two houses make it more difficult for government to make up its mind, they definitely weaken the power of government. There are too many checks and balances. With one house, the checks of the Governor's veto and of the Supreme Court remain. If two houses stop or delay some bad legislation, they also block or delay some good.

New Hampshire House Is Big

Many legislatures are altogether too big, it is contended. New Hampshire has 438 members in its House and 24 in the Senate, constituting one of the largest legislative bodies in the world. Connecticut has 267 in its House, Vermont 248, Massachusetts 240, Pennsylvania 208, Illinois 153, Maine 151, Texas 150. Most of the rest have around 100. Nevada, however, has 37 and Delaware 35, each with 17 in its Senate.

Two houses also, it is further declared by their critics, weaken responsibility, since it happens from time to time that one chamber will carelessly pass a bad measure, throwing the burden of dealing with it on the other house. Arguments on both sides can be multiplied and doubtless will be.

Reverting for a moment to details of the Nebraska unicameral Legislature, the term of office is two years, and unless otherwise provided biennial sessions will continue. The Lieutenant-Governor acts as presiding officer. What salary will be paid members depends on how many there are, since a total salary appropriation has been fixed at $37,500, to be divided equally. Vote on final passage of a bill cannot be taken until five legislative days after its introduction.

These provisions are now part of Nebraska's Constitution, for the change was made by constitutional amendment. That is the only process by which it can be made generally. The difficulty of amendment will furnish a blockade to imitative action.

In Nebraska petitions were signed by voters to put the proposed amendment to a state-wide referendum. In 16 states a popular initiative of this type is possible, according to the American Legislators Association here. In two more there is a restricted initiative. But in the remaining 30 states an amendment to the Constitution can come up only if the Legislature first votes to submit it to the people.

Hence in nearly two-thirds of the states the lawmakers will have to vote a majority of themselves out of jobs to carry through this departure. More than that, the prevailing legislative sentiment is at present against it. A straw vote taken by the American Legislators Association of 3800 state legislators and all the members of Congress showed a poll of more than two to one against.

Conviction in Fraud Case Set Aside by Appeal Court

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today set aside the conviction of Robert J. Byers, department adjutant and welfare officer of the Department of Michigan, American Legion, and George S. Krieger, New York merchant, on charges of having conspired to defraud the Government in the matter of surplus army and navy goods.

The goods were sold by the Government at low prices for distribution among the "worthy poor," especially among veterans and kinsfolk of veterans. The case was sent back to the trial court.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Frost on the 'Punkin' and Turkey on the Plates

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Thanksgiving Decorations

Motifs—Colonial History and Abundant Harvest

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

IN ARRANGING the decorations for an annual festival such as Thanksgiving, the art lies in expressing the traditions of the day, using the emblems associated with the celebration but not in a monotonous manner.

Thanksgiving has certain individual emblems, such as pumpkins, sheafs of wheat, and—pre-eminently—turkeys. If these were to be excluded in favor of some modernistic setting with, let us say, crystal globes and bending sprays of grass, the flavor of the feast, it seems to me, would be lost.

The center of the Thanksgiving picture is always the dining-room table, so let us consider first centerpiece ideas.

A Puritan Couple

A centerpiece of small dolls dressed in Puritan costume can be very quaint and interesting. The number of figures desirable to use will depend on the size of the "groaning board," on which the feast is to be spread. In any case, they should be grouped around some one of the Thanksgiving symbols, a sheaf of wheat, a pile of simulated pumpkins or a group of toy turkeys. The sheaf of wheat can be clipped out of crêpe paper or fashioned out of a bunch of tooth picks; pumpkins can be made by covering a small, round pin cushion, or a ball of cotton with orange paper, and the turkeys can be bought at candy stores.

To hold the dolls erect baste on the under side of the table cloth at the place where the group will be posed, a stiff fabric, and onto the top surface of the table cloth—sewing through the stiff foundation—fasten short bands of narrow elastic just long enough to pass tightly over the dolls' feet. It is usually sufficient if one foot is thus secured.

Dolls of various sizes can, of course, be bought at the five-and-ten-cent stores and dressed in crêpe paper or cloth as the fancy dictates; but it is also amusing to make figures of wire.

To make a 10-inch doll, cut two wires, each 10 inches long. Bend back the ends to form feet. Take another 10-inch wire and bend back both ends to form hands. Wind each wire several times with white crêpe paper cut across the grain into strips one-half inch wide. To make the head, put a ball of cotton into a small tube of white crêpe paper. Insert the leg wires into the open end of the head and tie that end with spool wire. Tie the arms in cross-bar fashion to the leg wires at the neck. To form the body wrap the legs from the neck down several times with a wide white crêpe-paper strip. Draw the features on the face with a pen and black India ink. Use paint or crayons to color the face, if desired.

Put on the trousers first. Make two tubes of brown crêpe paper. Wrap the feet with black crêpe paper and paste on buckles made from silver paper. For sleeves, make two tubes of black paper, and paste them to the shoulders. Paste on white cuffs made of a double thickness of white crêpe paper. Make the jacket of black crêpe paper, belting it with black paper cut across the grain, and ornament it with a buckle cut from silver paper. Cut the collar from a double thickness of white crêpe paper. To make the hat, cut two pieces of crêpe paper, six inches wide, with the grain, and long enough to fit around the doll's head. Fold the strip in half, causing it to measure three inches. Put the edges together to form a tube. Tie the tube with spool wire and turn it inside-out. Stretch the bottom or folded edge to form a wide brim. Flatten on the top and ornament the hat with a silver buckle.

For the outfit of the Puritan Woman, gather a piece of white crêpe paper to form a voluminous petticoat. Cover this with an outside skirt of gray. Add a white apron, turning back the edge to form a hem. Make a cape of black crêpe paper, and tie it in place with crêpe-paper ribbons. Cut and fold a cap of white and gray crêpe paper.

For the faces of the Indian dolls use sand-colored crêpe paper. Use brown crêpe paper for the moccasins and also for the garments, which are made simply with straight lines and are held together with paste. For the fringe used to trim the costumes, cut the paper across the grain into fringes a scant quarter of an inch wide, leaving a heading along the top edge for pasting.

As the brave wears a headdress, simply indicate his hair with black india ink, but make the squaw's long, straight hair from black crêpe paper cut with the grain into fringe about a quarter of an inch wide and plaited into two long braids.

A football, either a real one or a crêpe-paper concoction, makes a dramatic centerpiece in a household of young people. Wire figures can be made and dressed in football costumes and posed in climbing positions all over the football.

If vases of flowers or dishes of fruit are desired at the two ends of the table, make these subservient in interest to the centerpiece. Gourds are effective in low dishes.

Aftermath in the Living Room

The feast must end at last and the guests retire to the living room, so that for this apartment, too, one will want to plan a few decorations expressive of Thanksgiving.

Effective and original uses can be made of fruits, which are more suggestive of the Harvest Home than are flowers.

For one large arrangement in a strategic position let us hollow out a pumpkin and fill it with red-cheeked apples and glossy brown chestnuts, and with a few pine cones build up a mounting contour at the back or on the left side, and then festoon bunches of grapes over the edges in rich irregular fringes.

To adorn a smaller position one may cut a pineapple at its largest circumference and scoop it out for the reception of a mass of gay-colored, uncooked cranberries and kumquats in glowing orange tone. It gives a pretty effect to wire the kumquats onto the leafy stems cut from flowers and to stand the little fruits about like hanging lanterns or bells in the midst of the cranberries. A flower holder can be used for this purpose.

Lemons are much neglected in decorative schemes. Botanically, they are berries and should take their place among the most ornamental ones, for their pale yellow color overshot with green and their ovoid shape are really lovely. Used with the glossy green of English ivy or even the fuzzy green of geranium leaves—particularly in combination with the scarlet flowers—they are indeed beautiful.

H. J. K.

Left and Right—George H. Davis Studio. Center—By Robert Coates.

Left and Right—Indian and Puritan Dolls. Center—A Table Set for Thanksgiving Dinner. The Polished Wooden Bowls Hold Apples and Sprays of Grain. The Service Plates Display Bronzed Turkeys Strutting Through Landscapes of Green and Red, Set Off by Blue Border. The Decanters Are Useful for Fruit Juices or Ginger Ale, the Extra Glasses for Sherbet and Fruit Juice Cocktails. Shown by B. Altman & Co.

'Extras' for the Holiday Feast

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

SOMETIMES it is the special items outside of the traditional stuffed-fowl-and-vegetable on the Thanksgiving menu that puzzle the hostess. Yet she can achieve a smart touch to her dinner this year by serving to her own satisfaction something a bit beyond requirements. Hors d'oeuvres, canapes, relishes, a sherbet, a fruit drink, a distinctive bonbon, a fruit or nut delicacy—any one or more of these afford background for originality and skill and add the intriguing note so desired by anyone who entertains.

Some hors d'oeuvres require careful preparation at the last minute. This does not affect the plans of the hostess who has someone to assist with dinner but it does matter to the home maker who works alone. However, she may take advantage of time-saving preparations on the market; cracker appetizers; tiny sausages ready to brown; anchovy and salmon paste in tubes, easy to place; creamy cheese mixtures ready to spread. She can assemble and prepare beforehand as many as possible of the materials for the appetizers and allow a quarter- or half-hour before dinner time to finish them. To gain those precious minutes at the last, she may have to start roasting the fowl earlier. Then she can make the gravy sooner and keep it hot in a heat-proof casserole in the oven. A little later the guests will wait cheerfully enough and finish the last crumbs of the appetizers while the hostess slips out to rice the potatoes, perhaps, and serve the hot food, pour water and so on unless a volunteer has already attended to last-minute table tasks.

The Actual Serving

Fortunately the actual serving of hors d'oeuvres may be quite simple. The hostess may carry a tray of assorted ones secured by the new gay colored toothpicks into the living room and serve them with tiny napkins and a fruit or tomato juice cocktail. This way of serving demands that the appetizers be dainty morsels, the ingredients of which will not break apart or spill easily when handled. Or the hostess may prefer to give each guest one of the new metal trays about 5 inches in diameter, large enough for canape and beverage with an indentation to fit the base of the glass. This type of serving gives more leeway to the character of the appetizers. They need not be such tiny morsels and may be garnished with yolk of egg (put through a strainer), or similar effective garnish that in spite of its attractiveness spills easily and is consequently awkward to handle without a plate. A small fork may or may not be served depending on the nature of the appetizers.

Following are some recipes for appetizers. As to the amounts, probably the hostess of a dinner for eight would purchase only a small can or portion of any of the foods mentioned because she would want to prepare a variety and also would want to serve small portions.

Caviar Canapes

With a cooky cutter cut small rounds of
White bread. Brown these in
Deep fat or brush them with
Butter and brown them in the oven.
On each, place a thin slice from a small-sized, firm
Tomato. Add a dab of
Mayonnaise. Meanwhile scrape
Onion over
Caviar so that the juice blends with the caviar. Drop some of the caviar mixture from the end of a spoon onto the mayonnaise. Serve at once.

Cottage Rolls

Cut a small section from a slice of
Dried beef. In the center put
Cottage cheese. Fold the ends over in envelope fashion and hold in place with a bright-colored toothpick.

Liver Canapes

Prepare rounds of toast as for caviar canapes. Mash together liver sausage
Cream cheese and a very little
Onion juice. Spread on hot rounds of
Toast taking care to keep the filling about ⅛ inch from the edge of the circle. Serve hot.

Anchovy Relishes

Stuff
Celery with
Anchovy paste or spread
Toast or
Thin crackers with
Anchovy paste. Garnish with a thin slice of
Olive, stuffed with pimiento.

Sausage Hors d'Oeuvres

Saute thin slices of tiny
Canned sausages which are already steamed and need only browning
Stick a toothpick into each slice and serve hot.

Grilled Olives

Fold a thin slice of
Bacon around each stuffed
Olive. Fasten with a toothpick. Brown in broiler and serve very hot. These may be stuck into inverted orange halves to add interest to the tray.

Cheese Hors d'Oeuvres

Mix
Ground ham with
Mayonnaise. Spread on
Crackers. Sprinkle with
Grated cheese. Brown in broiler and serve hot.

FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

The remaining recipes, together with an article suggesting "After Dinner Family Fun for Thanksgiving," will be published on this page next Friday.

An ABC for Club Reporters

Accuracy—Brevity—Clarity

Handling Publicity for Clubs—7

By Blanche Arter Buhlig
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFOR Apple and B for Ball, we learned in our toddler days, but now that we are apprentices in the field of publicity we learn a new alphabet: A for accuracy; B for brevity; C for clarity.

These three, accuracy, brevity and clarity, are the first essentials for reporters. They are the very essence of good reporting. There are other fundamental requirements, but the observance of these three precepts is imperative for every would-be publicity writer. The publicity chairman whose reporting bears the marks of these welcome qualities will receive co-operation and assistance from the newspaper staff which will add greatly to the effectiveness of the chairman's own work.

By accuracy is meant exactness in names, addresses, titles, dates, in the statement of facts, etc. If Mrs. Chas. A. Clark is reported as having done something which should have been credited to Mrs. Chas. J. Clarke both women may be annoyed, and uncomfortable times may result in the office of the editor. Identify the people mentioned in every item sent to the press by using the full name, including the middle initial, and address. Even if the editor does not use the address, the fact that it is included makes any necessary identification easier. Verify names, initials, addresses, dates, etc., to be sure they are correct. Some editors appreciate having the reporter mark his copy "verified" so he knows the details are accurate.

Conveying True Impressions

Accuracy concerning facts must be extended into veracity toward the spirit of whatever is being reported. Facts can be so stated that they leave an erroneous impression, whereas observance of the spirit of the inner truth will result in true impressions. Robert Louis Stevenson has said, "To tell the truth, rightly understood, is not to state the true facts, but to convey a true impression; truth in spirit, not truth to letter, is the true veracity."

Veracity is especially important in reporting speeches. The impression which the speaker intended to convey should be given. Isolated statements which, by their isolation, give false impressions of the speaker's words and intentions are never used by the honest reporter.

It is important to be specific as well as accurate. Do not generalize about the number of people who heard a lecture. Instead of saying, "a large audience," state, in round figures, the approximate number present. Do not exaggerate the size of your organization or similar facts. The editor and the readers will have a fair idea of the truth, and exaggeration will undermine the very confidence which you want to build.

Brevity is just as desirable as accuracy. Brevity is not a matter of leaving out facts or of stating facts in an uninteresting way. It is, rather, the art of expressing oneself in the fewest possible words consistent with adequate and complete statement. Economy in expression, rather than parsimony of words should be practiced, for the key to brevity is found in the choice of words.

Brevity is concerned more with quality than with length. It results from that nicety in the selection of words which draws out the full significance of the subject, and from the choice of those words which convey the exact information, create the essential image, and arouse the desired emotions.

Space Is Valuable

There are laudable reasons why brief items, rather than long ones should be submitted to the editor. On one hand we have the newspaper, crowded for space, with every inch costing a definite amount no part of which is borne by those who contribute organization items; on the other hand we have readers who shrink from long articles, who scan captions and headlines hurriedly. Consequently, two short items, each with its own headline, are usually better than one long story. A half column is considered a good length for stories even of compelling interest, and club chairmen, who seek space repeatedly for items with much sameness, are fortunate to secure the briefest mention of what are, after all, routine events.

Clarity is the third quality which, with accuracy and brevity, compose the trinity of the good reporter. Clarity is attained by the choice and arrangement of those words which will convey the exact thought intended.

Simple language and good grammatical construction are the keys to clarity. Avoid the use of peculiar phrases and organization terms which will not be understood by the average person, by that symbolical "man on the street" toward whom all press writing is aimed. If such terms are necessary to your story, explain each one the first time it appears in the write-up.

It is essential to be explicit. Do not refer indefinitely to a "board," a "local," a "movement," or a "cause." Use the adjective or noun which is necessary to identify the board, local, movement or cause. It may be one of any number—a board of commissioners, a board of education, library board, or a board of directors of a definite organization. Is the "local" a local suburban train, a local trade union, or a local unit of one of the many state and national organizations? Movements and causes are legion. Identify the one you mean by using a qualifying word or phrase such as the Parent-Teacher movement, the Temperance cause.

It is often wise to test the lucidity of each article by reading it aloud to a friend who knows little about the subject matter if possible. Any vagueness, or faulty construction will thus be detected and can be corrected before the account reaches the editor's desk.

This series is appearing on Wednesdays.

An Omelet That Comes Up to Expectations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fancy serving an omelet, and then waiting calmly, casually, nonchalantly, for the guests to assemble. Consider the poise of a housewife who knows that though guests delay, her omelet will not fall! It can be done if the following directions are carefully followed.

Use one egg for each portion. Separate the yolks and whites. Add salt and pepper to yolks and beat yolks and whites separately. Beat whites until they stand in peaks, or until they will not fall out, if the bowl is turned upside down.

Pour yolks into hot, buttered pan (an iron frying pan is best). When mixture has set, drop whites on top with a spoon.

Let this cook for 10 or 12 minutes (not too fast). When the yolks are brown on the bottom, cut in two, and turn one-half on the other, and serve. Be sure the platter is hot!

This done correctly has never been known to fail.

All sorts of good fillings may be added without apprehension. Cheese, of course, is delicious. Mushrooms are luxurious and so are sweetbreads. Anchovy paste is good, or a mixture of seven parts butter and one of beef extract. Tomato, green peppers, and onion, will make it a Creole omelet. Jelly makes it a sweet. Even sliced fruits are delicious, slipped in at the last minute.

Eleanor Beard
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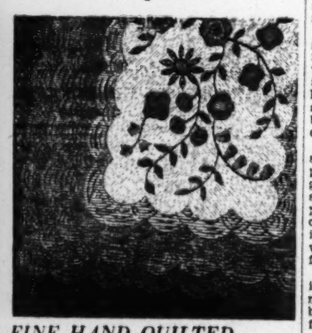

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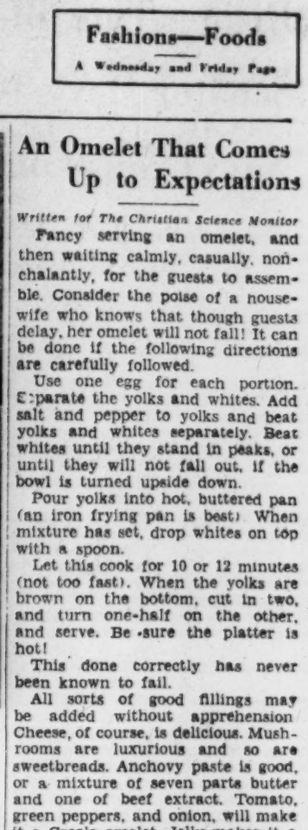

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W. C. T. U. Stays Firmly Aloof From Active Part in Politics, Avoiding Call for New Party

Delegates at Cleveland Convention Starting to Build for Future—Regret Expressed Over Loss of Votes by Lack of Dry Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14 — Politics and the puzzle of what the dry voter can do furnish the great unofficial issue of this year's convention here of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Hope that a new dry party may be formed in a realignment of politics is nourished personally by many of the leading women drys of the country.

Eventually they believe that the liquor question is going to get back into national politics. Their experience with prohibition and repeal convinces them that a party which is against liquor, not only in platform but in administration, will be necessary.

Building for Future

However they find no signs of such a party now. Therefore they are starting today to build for years ahead. Their educational work against alcohol will find ultimate political expression, for the citizen who is persuaded of the damage of drink will seek to vote his convictions.

Intimations have come from men to the W. C. T. U. that it might well lead in bringing out a new party. The women have learned something of politics since they have had the vote, and starting a party is one of the last things the W. C. T. U. will do. It is not in politics.

"Men will never adopt a party founded by women," remarked a notable woman dry last night. "Women will join a man's party, but not men a women's." Such a move if there is one will have to come from the men, and looking over the horizon, women drys do not see any big men leaders in sight likely to start an effective dry party. Some once thought of Senator William E. Borah but not lately.

Election of Officers

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Evanston, Ill., was re-elected president of the National W. C. T. U. today. This is her second term. She served as president in Iowa for 20 years. Last summer she was made vice-president of the World's W. C. T. U. Mrs. Smith is an energetic leader. The plan to raise and spend $500,000 in the next five years for alcohol education adopted this week was her recommendation.

Others re-elected were Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, vice-president, Mrs. Anna Marden Deyo of Evanston, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns of Evanston, treasurer. Mrs. Nellie G. Burger of Springfield, Mo., was elected recording secretary in place of Mrs. Sara H. Hoge of Lincoln, Va., who resigned. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the World's W. C. T. U., was reappointed honorary president of the national union

Party Records Reviewed

Discouragement with the present parties on the liquor issue appears general among women voters at this meeting. The Democratic Party brought repeal.

The Republican Party alienated hundreds of thousands of its hardest workers when it turned in the same direction.

The Prohibition Party stirs little interest in most of the women, because they know that it will take real political power to beat liquor, and they do not think that what is left of the party has influence nationally.

Men generally do not realize, it is felt, how deeply the organized dry women have carried their convictions against liquor into politics.

In their devotion to what they regard as a momentous political issue many women today feel they are disfranchised. These either do not vote, or, faced with a choice between two ultra-wet candidates, cast a protest ballot for some minor party candidate they know cannot win.

So many mark time, and turn to their present resources in the determination to make the best of them for the possibilities of the years ahead. Numerous men drys are equally perplexed.

Women have gone forward more alertly than the men in picking up the new liquor problem, for the national W. C. T. U. with its 10,500 local unions is today doing the most aggressive educational work of any dry organization in the country.

Convention Avoids Politics

Lest there be misunderstanding, it should be clear that the views of dry women here chronicled are not those of the national W. C. T. U. It stays completely out of politics. It has been very careful at this convention to avoid even the semblance of taking a line in politics.

It has gone out of its way to make sure that none of its men speakers would appear to commit the union politically. If the national W. C. T. U. goes into politics, it would step into disaster, its members feel. Therefore they keep it above partisanship.

But as an individual each member is a voter, and outside of the convention hall there has been intense unofficial discussion of what women can do with their votes against liquor especially since this is an issue to be solved ultimately by votes.

Protection of Dry States

The federal legislative program of the national W. C. T. U. for the coming year is very comprehensive, covering many topics besides liquor. As adopted by the convention it is thus outlined in part:

"We approve national prohibition of the traffic in beverage alcohol and in other narcotic drugs and until that is attained, prohibition of the traffic in all federal areas; protection of dry states and areas by prohibiting all advertising of alcoholic liquors including beer over the radio and in newspapers; higher standards of production of motion pictures; adequate appropriations for federal agencies dealing directly with the welfare of women and children; ratification of World Court protocols; restriction and supervision of manufacture and shipment of arms and munitions of war; reduction of all armies and navies; extension of the principle of civil service and strict adherence to civil service laws already enacted.

"We oppose legalization of lotteries, pari-mutuel betting on races and professional boxing; any amendment to the Federal Constitution which aims to give the Congress power to sanction any system of traffic in alcoholic beverages."

Support of World Court

Indicative of the W. C. T. U.'s great interest in peace, its department of international relations for peace reported that at the outset of this year the national W. C. T. U. led all of the 11 participating organizations in the conference on the cause and cure for war in the number of resolutions presented to Congress on behalf of the World Court.

Alert to the need of encouraging and training youth for leadership in total abstinence and other aims, the W. C. T. U. devoted its session Tuesday night to young people.

Honored Again by W. C. T. U.

By Eugene L. Ray

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith and Protégé
Re-elected President of National Union Keeps Up Friendship With Children. The Boy Shown Is From Iowa.

Full Morro Castle Inquiry Held Up By Limitations

(Continued from Page 1)

Service was inhibited by statutary limitations on its jurisdiction from investigating three significant phases of the case.

2. Other agencies of the Government which might properly supplement the first investigation with inquiries into the three forbidden fields, at present avow no intention of taking a hand in the matter.

Thus it transpires that, barring specific instructions from Congress or a sudden reversal of policy, no attempt will ever be made to investigate adequately the three phases of the Morro Castle case any one of which might lead to a basic explanation of the disaster which took a toll of 125 lives and undermined confidence in American seamanship.

The jurisdiction of the Steamboat Inspection Service, it develops, is strictly limited to the condition of the ship and of its equipment, the proper licensing of officers, and enforcement of laws governing the standing of watches and rest periods for officers.

It has no jurisdiction over the following questions:

1. Wage and general conditions.
2. Enforcement of the law requiring exclusive employment of United States nationals.
3. Any question involving the possible responsibility of the operating company or the owners.

As a result the official investigation was permitted to cover the physical condition of the ship but was legally inhibited from any attempt to ascertain whether the treatment of the crew was conducive to discipline, good morale, and efficiency; whether the crew actually consisted of American citizens as it should have been; and whether there were ever any instructions either verbal or written from the owners or operators to the ship officers which might have impaired its potential safety.

Dickerson N. Hoover, chief of the Steamboat Service, conceded today that he had in his investigation exceeded his authority to some extent on each of these subjects. He sought as far as he dared to throw some light on these angles and believes he succeeded in pointing the way for inquiry by a qualified authority. But he was unable to do this himself.

The evidence he did obtain, however, points strongly to possible responsibility in some one or all of these fields. Mr. Hoover's own conclusion that the loss of life was the result of failure of the "human equation," was intended, he says, to point to the necessity for further scrutiny of working conditions, both as regarded officers and crew on the Morro Castle.

The report does indicate that the ship was under-staffed as regards officers and thus, indirectly, that the officers it had were overworked. It also states that 12 of the 15 able seamen on board were used in ways which violated the Seamen's Act, with the result that only three were on deck on the night of the disaster instead of seven, as there should have been had the act been observed.

Whether wages were adequate is not a matter of official record, but it is charged privately that even the highest ranking officers were grossly underpaid.

On the question of nationality of the crew, Mr. Hoover's report suggests that a number of them "appeared to have difficulty with English." But having no right to investigate this subject he was forced to take the word of the line that its instructions called for the recruiting of only American citizens.

Mr. Hoover is himself satisfied that there is no evidence for charging Ward Line officials with responsibility for the disaster because of any instructions interfering with the full observance of safeguards. He exceeded his authority to question them on this point during the hearing, but adduced nothing damaging. It is believed in some circles, however, that a fuller investigation should be made on this question.

The wages, labor conditions and nationality questions all properly come under the Department of Labor which has as yet taken no official cognizance of any responsibility in the case. It is doubtful if any existing government agency could on its own initiative investigate the question of company responsibility. The Department of Justice might conceivably, but most probably congressional mandate would be necessary. No move has been made in either event.

Thus while Mr. Hoover's report suggests three possible reasons why the personnel of the ship failed at the crucial moment and therefore why 224 lives were lost, nothing whatever is being done to go to the bottom of these suggestions, which are basic to a complete solution.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Testimony that morale in the engine room of the Morro Castle was high when fire swept the liner, although the chief engineer was not present, was given today at the trial of five officers of the fire-wrecked liner.

The officers are charged with negligence in connection with the disaster Sept. 8, which took a toll of 132 lives. The trial is before a board of the steamboat inspection service.

The chief engineer, Eben S. Abbott, who is charged with failure to go to his post, was defended on the witness stand by Aubry H. Russell, second assistant engineer. He asserted the chief's presence was not required in the engine room.

"The chief is in charge of the engine department," Mr. Russell said. "This takes in quite a few places on a ship."

Asked to give his opinion of Mr. Abbott as a chief engineer, he replied, "I don't know any one who could have been better." He said the chief's absence was not commented on by any of the crew who worked to keep the pumps running.

Testimony given by Mr. Russell yesterday, that for 27 minutes the starboard engine ran full speed astern while the port was set at full speed ahead was attacked by Chauncey I. Clark, counsel for the Ward Line, which owned the vessel.

The orders Mr. Russell described would have driven the ship in a circle. The attorney charged that he testified at an inquiry into the disaster before Dickerson N. Hoover that the engines were set in this fashion for only two minutes

Outlawing Profits in War Urged In Nye's Talk to Women Voters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Urging that the Federal Government establish a monopoly in the manufacture of munitions and that legislation be passed which would make it impossible for any individual to make one penny out of war, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, appeared here last night before a meeting arranged by the New York League of Women Voters.

Senator Nye recommended that all private incomes should pay a double tax on all amounts up to $10,000 in times of war, and that incomes in excess of $10,000 be levied on up to 98 or 99 per cent. He decried the call for national defense, when it means "national offense."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt urged that individuals keep their own memories of the last war before youth to show them how little of the aims of idealism actually was accomplished. Individuals rarely want war, she said, and rarely hate other individuals in an enemy country, but they can be aroused to fight.

Beverley Nichols, British writer, attacked the practice of munition makers in stimulating trade and complimented the United States for the recent munitions investigations.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt said that men have made wars in the past and women must prevent them in the future, and Holmes O'Ryan read a speech written by his father, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, picturing probable horrors if another war occurs.

Students Expelled For Anti-Fascist Act

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Twenty-one students found themselves barred today from the College of the City of New York, as punishment for an anti-Fascist demonstration.

Sixteen others were disciplined in various degrees in connection with the demonstration, which took place in the assembly hall of the college, Oct. 9, during the visit of a party of Italian students.

Faculty members who voted the expulsions yesterday said it was the most drastic disciplinary action in the history of the college.

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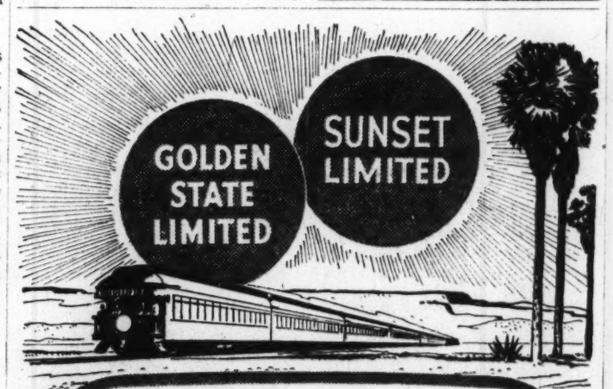

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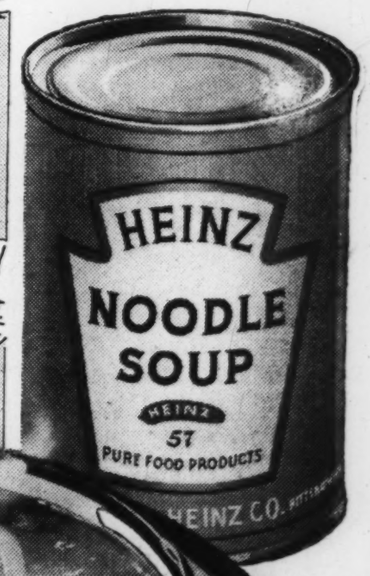

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Alabama	5	0	0	189	32	1.000
Tulane	3	0	0	83	30	1.000
Louisiana	3	0	0	74	9	1.000
Vanderbilt	4	0	1	60	47	.800
Tennessee	2	0	1	47	13	.667
Kentucky	1	0	1	23	34	.500
Mississippi	1	1	2	32	61	.333
Georgia	1	0	2	26	33	.333
Auburn	1	0	4	30	58	.200
Florida	0	1	2	25	58	.000
Georgia Tech	0	0	3	20	68	.000
Sewanee	0	0	3	12	73	.000
Miss. State	0	0	4	3	87	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14—Among the five championship battles scheduled for the Southeastern Conference Saturday, the Tennessee-Vanderbilt game at Nashville promises to hold the center of interest. Both teams have been defeated once in the loop this year, yet both still have some of the top teams left on the schedule, and are in that strategic position where a defeat of the leaders administered by themselves or imposed by others, might bring a favorable championship claim.

Tulane will travel to Lexington to meet Kentucky. Tulane has been rather disappointing, reverting at times to its careless play of 1933. The Wild Cats under Coach C. A. Wynne, on the other hand, have been absorbing the Notre Dame system rapidly, and improving from game to game. Tulane will be forced to its best efforts in order to win this tilt. Alabama will attempt to maintain its clean slate in an old rivalry against Georgia Technology in Atlanta. Playing the eleventh straight game in a series that began in 1902 the Crimson Tide is heavily favored to win this game and continue on its unbeaten path.

Old Rivalry

Louisiana State continues an old rivalry against Ole Miss at Jackson, Miss. It appears, also, that Louisiana has far too much power for the fighting Mississippians. Auburn will face an old opponent in the circle when Florida is tackled at Montgomery. Last year the Gators came through with an unexpected victory, and Auburn will be out to repay the charges of Coach Dennis Stanley, with chances for victory about even. In the only game with a member of the Southern Conference, Georgia entertains N. C. State at Athens. On past form the Georgians appear to have a decided edge. Sewanee entertains Cumberland at Sewanee on Friday.

Alabama backs ran wild before a large homecoming crowd at Tuscaloosa Saturday to defeat Clemson 40 to 0. The victory ran the Alabama total of points scored to 213 where they lead the Conference scorers in all games played. Only 32 points have been scored against the Tide, which is also the best defensive record. The Alabamians have encountered strong opposition in only the Georgia and Tennessee games and with only Georgia Tech and Vanderbilt remaining, they appear to have a better championship outlook than teams not so fortunately situated as to schedule. Alabama scored touchdowns in each of the first three periods, while the fourth quarter brought a scoring spree against a weakened Clemson resistance that netted three touchdowns. M. R. Howell '35 at halfback was again the star back, gaining 123 yards in 16 tries and averaging 49 yards on four kicks. Don Hutson '35, veteran end, demonstrated anew his unusual offensive talents by taking two of Howell's long passes for touchdowns. Capt. W. E. Lee '35, tackle; Charles Marr '35, guard; and J. A. Whatley '35, tackle, were powers in the Alabama line. A 75-yard return of a punt by Quarterback Riley Smith '36 was a feature of Alabama's final touchdown drive. The extraordinary kicking of Halfback Alexander Stevens and lengthy returns of kicks by Quarterback Randolph Hinson featured for Clemson.

Reserves Used Freely

Playing a very conservative game and using reserves freely, Tennessee defeated Mississippi State 14 to 0 on a muddy field at Knoxville. The Volunteers scored twice in the third period, with W. Phillip Dickens, crack sophomore half, going across the final stripe on both occasions. Dickens faked a pass and sped 19 yards for the first score. Later Lewis E. Pounders '35, Tennessee end, blocked a State kick at the 17-yard mark and Dickens swept around end for 15 yards and then plunged the line for two more yards and the score. State made a number of lengthy drives, but was unable to score.

Auburn gained its first victory in the league by defeating its ancient rival, Georgia Tech, 18 to 6, in Atlanta. The fine Auburn line that has given several teams some close calls this year, played magificently and a defensive play gave Auburn a touchdown in the early moments of the game. Millard Morris '36, Auburn end, broke through at the 25-yard line and blocked a kick by N. R. Dean '35, Tech tackle, and recovered for a touchdown. J. E. Karam '37, half, sped off tackle for nine yards and a counter in the same period. Shortly after the start of the second period Hagood Paterson '36, Auburn tackle, blocked another of Dean's kicks and raced 20 yards to score Auburn's last touchdown. The lone Technology score came late in the fourth period when a 25-yard penalty and a 22-yard pass from Quarterback C. H. Roberts '35 to E. H. Gibson '36, end, carried the Engineers almost to the goal line from where R. A. Beard Jr. '37, substitute fullback, plunged across for the touchdown. Morris with his usual alertness and Alt.-Capt. W. V. Fenton '35, stood out at the ends for Auburn, while Paterson at tackle and W. E. Gilbert '37, center, played a strong game.

In an even battle featured by many thrills Florida and Mississippi played to a 13-to-13 tie at Gainesville. Florida counted twice in the first period while Ole Miss picked up points in both the first and second quarters. Early in the contest A. G. Hickland '36, 245-pound Florida tackle, blocked an Ole Miss kick and R. G. Moye '35, substituting for Capt. C. B. Rogers '35 at end, recovered and raced four yards to score. Line bucks and spinners netted Ole Miss 27 yards to the Florida eight from where R. D. Rodgers '36, consistent half, drove over for a touchdown. On the kickoff following this touchdown W. W. Chase '36, crack Florida half, received and raced 98 yards to score the second 'Gator touchdown. In the second quarter Rodgers ran 20 yards on a delayed pass to the Florida one, and McNeil Bartling '36, substitute quarter, went over for the score. Earl K. Hutson '35, fullback, kicked a placement to tie the score.

In a fourth battle within the loop Vanderbilt suppressed its old rival Sewanee by a score of 19 to 0 at Nashville. Sewanee fought doggedly and resorted to many daring plays and much unorthodox football in an attempt to equalize opportunities against a team vastly superior in both weight and resources. It was a thrilling battle with Sewanee supplying the thrills and Vanderbilt sitting back with an eye on the Tennessee game this week. The kicking of Randall Dixon '36, star Commodore quarter, kept Sewanee in trouble throughout, while his passing paved the way for the Vanderbilt scores. A short plunge by Arnold Peebles '36, half, following a successful pass by Dixon, brought the first Vanderbilt score in the second period. There was no further scoring until the fourth period when J. A. Scoggins '35, half, caught a pass over the goal line from Dixon. L. M. Wroton '36, end, caught a pass from Dixon that gained to the four-yard line and D. B. Smith '36, fullback, plunged for the final score. Rupert Colmore '37, tackle, and S. M. King '35, guard, were outstanding for the plucky Mountaineers.

Wins Two Out of Three

The conference was successful in two out of three of its intersectional ventures Saturday. Louisiana State playing in Coach Lawrence M. Jones' home city of Washington, D. C., turned back George Washington University by a score of 6 to 0. The game was featured by the determined and able line play of both teams and gaining was a difficult if not impossible problem. With its great passer, Abe Mickal '36, sitting on the bench throughout the game, the Louisiana passing game was nullified and the running attack was given little chance to function. Louisiana scored in the first period after Quarterback W. R. Sullivan '35 had received a punt and dashed 62 yards behind great interference to the Colonials' eight-yard mark. Halfback J. L. Fatheree '36 gained seven on an end run, and B. A. Yates '35, veteran half, crashed one yard for the score. Alphonse Leemans, sensational Washington half, staved off several Louisiana scoring threats with magnificent defensive play.

Georgia made it five straight in taking the "rubber" game of an 11-game series with Yale that began in 1922. The score was 14 to 7 and Georgia became the first team in history to win five straight from the Bulldogs. In better shape than for several previous games this year, Georgia profited by excellent line play, the splendid kicking of J. M. Bond '36, half, and the fine running of Bond and Fullback George Chapman '35. A. L. Minot '36, half, dashed 24 yards for the first Georgia score. Bond and Chapman marched 38 yards for another Georgia counter in the third period with Chapman driving through for the last few inches.

Colgate evened the count for a 1933 defeat and triumphed over Tulane by a score of 20 to 6 at New York. It was Tulane's first loss this year. Fumbling, a habit that cost a fine Tulane team several games in 1933, led directly to at least two Colgate touchdowns and kept the Tulane team in trouble throughout. Failure to solve the flashy lateral-passing also added to Tulane's ruin. Claude Simons Jr. '35, great Tulane half, stood out despite his team's defeat.

The play of Halfback A. B. Johnson '37 was again outstanding as Kentucky defeated Southwestern 33 to 0 in a minor game at Memphis.

A Hard Line-Plunger

Earl K. Hutson '35
University of Mississippi Varsity Fullback.

Ben Eastman And Bonthron Top Nominees

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Record-breaking track stars, led by blazin' Ben Eastman and Tiger Bill Bonthron, dominate the list of nominations made so far in the contest for the James E. Sullivan memorial medal, awarded annually by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States to the country's outstanding amateur performer.

Twenty-seven athletes have had their names suggested so far in the preliminary poll conducted by the A. A. U. to determine the leading candidates, upon whom a nation-wide vote will be taken. The list includes three women, Virginia Van Wie, three-time national golf champion, and Katherine Rawls and Lenore Kight, swimming stars.

Track and Field Leads

By sports the candidates are distributed as follows: track and field 12; golf, 4; swimming, 4; all-around college athletes, 3; football, 2; tennis, 1.

Although the college gridiron season is at its height, Capt. Francis L. (Pug) Lund, Minnesota's all-America halfback, is the only football star of the current campaign to be nominated. Another on the list is George Henry Sauer, Nebraska's all-America fullback who finished his college football career in 1933.

Golf is well represented, with W. Lawson Little Jr., holder of both the British and American amateur championships, apparently certain to be among the "finalists" in the voting, but the only tennis player on the list so far is Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., Atlantan, who has a reputation as a "giant killer."

Among the numerous track and field stars, it appears Bonthron may run another close race for the award. Last year the Princeton University miler finished only a single vote behind Glenn V. Cunningham of Kansas. This year Eastman, as the result of a sensational come-back, has caught the popular eye and appears to have an edge over all rivals, based on the preliminary reports.

The list of nominations, according to Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., probably will be cut down to five or six for the final and decisive ballot by the Sullivan tribunal. Formerly, a list of 10 has been submitted. This will be decided at the annual A. A. U. convention in Miami, Dec. 7—9, and the final vote taken by Jan. 1.

Maroons Win From St. Louis Six, 2 to 1

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Chicago	1	0	0	3	1	2
Boston	1	0	1	7	7	2
Rangers	0	0	1	2	4	0
Detroit	0	0	1	2	4	0
Canadian Division						
Toronto	2	0	0	7	4	4
Montreal	1	0	0	2	1	2
St. Louis	1	0	2	6	7	2
Canadiens	0	0	1	1	2	0
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0

Result Nov. 13

Montreal 2, St. Louis 1, overtime.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons inaugurated their season's play here last night with a bruising 2-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Eagles.

Dave Trottier gave the visitors the decision when he dashed down center ice five minutes after the start of a 10-minute playoff to score a long shot, unassisted.

The Eagles, playing their third game of the season, made a desperate last-minute drive, which fell just short of success several times.

Maroons		St. Louis
Connell, g		g, Beveridge
Conacher, ld		ld, Bowman
Shields, rd		rd, Williams
Smith, c		c, Kaminsky
Northcott, lw		lw, Shannon
Ward, rw		rw, Finnigan

Alternates—Maroons: Webster, Evans, Wentworth, Blinco, Trottier, Gainor, McManus, Haynes; St. Louis: Ayres, Frew, Voss, Brydson, Howe, E. Roche, D. Roche, Cowley, A. Cook. Referees—Bill Stewart and Ag Smith. Scoring—First period: none. Penalties, Trottier, Brydson, Northcott. Second period: Montreal, Ward (Smith), 15. St. Louis: Bowman (penalty shot), 16:50. Penalties, Finnigan, Conacher, Bowman (2), Evans, Ayres, Shields. Third period: none. Penalties, Smith, McManus. Overtime: Trottier (unassisted), 5:00. Penalty, Brydson. Stops: Connell 37, Beveridge 38.

Upsets in Mid-South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 14 (AP)—Three upsets marked yesterday's play in the $2100 mid-South Scotch foursomes golf tournament, but the favored teams of Tommy Armour-Bobby Cruickshank and Willie Macfarlane-Joe Turnesa passed their first test handily. Bill Mehlhorn of New York and Victor Ghezzi of Rumson, N. J., who were regarded as one of the stronger combinations, bowed 3 and 2 to George Diffenbaugh of Washington and Andy Merrilees of High Point. Tony Manero of Greensboro and Al Houghton, Washington ace, were beaten by the Westchester pair of Sal Dibuono and Jack Patroni, 2 and 1, and Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn., and Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, N. J., went out at the hands of Vincent Eldridge and Ted Luther of Pittsburgh by the same score.

Keating and Kuhn for Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14—According to an announcement from Jean Dubuc, president of the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American Hockey League, Gordon Kuhn and Jack Keating, formerly wings with New Haven, New York Americans and Buffalo, have been secured for the Reds. Keating and Kuhn came into professional hockey together from Truro, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Ridabock Re-Elected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Mrs. Harvey M. Ridabock of Woodway has been re-elected president of the Women's Winchester and Fairfield County Golf Association for the third time. Other officers re-elected were: Mrs. George S. Studwell Jr. of Ardsley, vice-president; Mrs. Charles P. Luckey of Mount Kisco, secretary, and Mrs. Mortimer M. Singer of the Westchester County Club, treasurer. The 1934 season was the most successful in the association's history.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Their Last Gridiron Meeting

WHENEVER Vanderbilt and Tennessee meet on the football gridiron there is sure to be a fine battle, and this Saturday promises to prove no exception. There is also another phase of the game this week-end which has a special appeal, especially to the followers of those two elevens, and that is the fact that Coach Dan E. McGuigin is concluding his duties at Vanderbilt this fall, while Maj. R. R. Neyland is also ending his at Tennessee. If memory serves me right, McGuigin started coaching at Vanderbilt in the fall of 1904 and has been there ever since, while Major Neyland started coaching at Tennessee in 1926. That means that the Commodores have not changed coaches for something like 31 years and Tennessee has not changed in nine. And what is still more, neither college appears desirous of having its mentor leave, their departure being due to a desire on the part of McGuigin to retire from the strenuous duties of a football coach, while Major Neyland must answer the call of military duty. While the records of both coaches so far as turning out strong teams is concerned are of the very best and their loss will be a big one to those two universities on this account alone, they will also be greatly missed as two of the highest principled coaches who have ever handled college teams. Their meeting in Nashville Saturday will no doubt be long remembered by the players and undergraduates of both these Southeastern Conference colleges, and filling their places next year is going to be a very difficult task.

Is Japan Baseball Minded?

To those persons who have been wondering just how much interest the people of Japan take in the playing of baseball, we would like to call to their attention the fact that reports regarding the games which the all-Americans are playing in that country just now state that they are drawing all the way from 18,000 to 65,000 per game. Some years ago I remember writing that some day we would probably have a real world series between the championship professional team of Japan and that of the United States. Reports from that country state that it will have professional baseball next year, and that there is hope of one of the teams touring the Pacific coast in 1935. There is little question but what this will simply be the beginning of annual trips by professional baseball teams between these two countries. Climatic conditions will help such competition, as United States players can visit Japan in the winter, while Japanese teams can visit the United States in the summer.

Former Gridiron Stars Gather Weekly

They have an organization over in New York City known as the Touchdown Club, and it holds weekly luncheons during the football season at various clubs in the metropolitan city. Many players of former years are to be seen at these meetings, some of whom have not met in a number of years since they played side by side or opposite each other. It is only natural that football should be the chief topic of discussion, and some of the stories told are most interesting. The members of the club guess which teams will be the winners each Saturday, and the prize which goes to the most successful guesser at the end of the season is Grandstand Quarterback.

Has Best Rose Bowl Record of Eastern Teams

Alabama is not only sitting pretty as a leading candidate for the New Year's Day game at Pasadena this winter with a clean slate in its lap, but if those persons who pick the eastern representative this year take into consideration Alabama's record in previous New Year's Day games, the Crimson Tide will have quite an advantage over any other eastern team which may finish with a clean slate. In 1926, Alabama defeated University of Washington, 20 to 19. In 1927, Alabama played a 7-to-7 tie with Stanford, and in 1931, Alabama defeated Washington State, 24 to 0. If Stanford is picked to represent the coast, as now seems quite certain, the naming of Alabama would give those two colleges a chance to settle their tie game of 1927, as well as win the honors for 1935.

Bucky Harris Signs One-Year Contract As Senators' Pilot

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—Stanley (Bucky) Harris came home today to the scene of his early baseball triumphs, the possessor of a one-year contract as manager of the Washington Senators. Replaced only a few weeks ago by Joe Cronin as manager of the Boston Red Sox, Harris was named last night by President Clark Griffith to take the post the youthful Cronin vacated.

Harris was immensely pleased.

"It is the best break I've had since 1924," he said.

In that year Harris, then 27, first was selected as the Senators' pilot. It is baseball history that he won a world championship in his first managerial campaign and an American League pennant in the second.

Dismissed in 1928, Harris managed Detroit for five years and moved to Boston last season. He was never able to get the Tigers out of the second division, and his Boston club finished fourth.

"I believe I have in Harris the best man obtainable," white-haired Griffith said. "I think he can get the best there is in a player. I regard him as a great manager."

Harris expressed himself as pleased with the present personnel of the Senators: "I think Griff has a wonderful bunch of boys here. I thought they would win the pennant last year. They were going great before injuries blasted their chances.

"There likely will be some changes and some additions, but right now I'm not prepared to say what my plans are."

"Washington is sure to miss Cronin," he said. "Lyn Lary is a fine young shortstop, and he is improving rapidly, but he isn't a Cronin yet. I have much confidence in him and believe he will make us a good player."

"It takes bad years for a manager really to learn baseball," Griffith said. "Harris has been through the mill, and there are few now that know more baseball than he does."

Yale Club Opening

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Squash racquets and squash tennis, amateurs and professionals, vied for the honors in the Yale Club new regulation courts for both sports, formally opened yesterday. With a United States champion and a former national title-holder among the amateurs, and the national champion as well as the best of the metropolitan coaches among the professionals, the standard of play was very high. Harry F. Wolf, present amateur champion, led the squash tennis players, scoring over Edward G. McLaughlin, 7—15, 15—7, 15—4. John Jacobs, Harvard Club coach, scored over the home club professional, Frank Lafforgue, 9—15, 15—8, 15—12. In squash racquets, Beekman Pool, former national champion, finally defeated William E. Coyle Jr., his closest competitor among the local players, 15—13, 6—15, 12—15, 15—2, 15—7. Pool was slow in getting accustomed to the new courts, but finally hit his stride and galloped through the last two games in sensational fashion. Rowland Dufton was the opponent of Robert Skilliman in the professional match, and the latter won at 15—7, 15—12, 11—15, 15—10.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Syracuse	2	0	0	3	1	4
Windsor	2	0	1	6	6	4
Detroit	2	0	1	6	4	4
London	1	0	0	4	0	2
Buffalo	0	0	2	1	3	0
Cleveland	0	0	3	5	11	0

Result Nov. 13

Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

GREATER Boston was well represented yesterday when Herbert Gill, Dartmouth's ice hockey coach, called out the candidates for the varsity team. Among those reporting at Davis Rink no less than 12 hail from Massachusetts. The group is led by Paul L. Guibord '36 of Melrose, Mass., who was elected captain recently to replace Frank J. Spain of Waban, who failed to return to college this fall. Guibord, one of three veterans left over from last year's squad, was all-league right wing last season and second highest scorer. The Bay State boys who reported yesterday were: George F. (Red) Riley '36 of Walpole, Elmer Wanstall '36, Lynn, R. G. (Bob) MacPherson '36, of Framingham, Richard C. (Red) O'Hare '36, Brighton, William F. (Red) Pounder Jr. '36, Belmont, Samuel W. Harris '36, Arlington, Walter C. (Junie) Allen '36, Walpole, Lester F. Barrett '37, Arlington, Winthrop H. Taft '37, Belmont, Donald N. Otis '37, Gloucester, and Gordon P. Bennett '37, Swampscott. The other veterans reporting with Guibord were Aldis P. Butler '36, of West Woodstock, Conn., and Vincent G. Fitzpatrick '36 of Clinton, N. Y.

A squad of about 40 candidates for the Boston University hockey team reported yesterday afternoon to Coach Wayland F. Vaughan at an informal gathering at the College of Business Administration. Co-captains Jchhnie Lax and Paul Rowe, both of Arlington, as well as Coach Vaughan, addressed the aspirants. This is Vaughan's ninth season. First practice starts Friday morning.

More than 50 hockey candidates greeted Coach George Owen at the opening practice of the Massashusetts Technology season at the Boston Arena this week. Owen expects to build his first-string team around F. David Mathias '36 of Montreal, veteran of three years and a former Canadian schoolboy star; Herbert F. Goodwin '36 of Melrose, Jacques K. Laflamme '36 of Montreal, reserve wings, and D. W. (Red) Kerney of Milton, former freshman goalie. The team will report for practice three times a week until the game with Harvard on Dec. 8.

Bucky O'Brien of Roxbury defeated Kid Taylor, 125 to 32, in the sixth game for the New England pocket billiard championship last night at Bosworth Hall, 92 Tremont Street. O'Brien made a high run of 62. Edwin Dawson plays Swede Carlson in tonight's 125-point game.

Brooklyn Visitations will be the next opponent of the Boston Trojans in the American Professional Basketball League game at the Boston Arena next Monday night. The Brooklyn team, which is leading the league, is made up of many of the players who learned the game under the coaching of Nat Holman of the College of the City of New York. Brooklyn has won three games in as many starts.

Robert T. Whitman of Greenwich, Conn., has been chosen manager of the Harvard freshman football team, it was announced by the Harvard A. A. last night. Whitman prepared for Harvard at St. Mark's School of Southboro. Henry S. Goodhue, who prepared at Groton School, and Carl W. Stillman, a Noble and Greenough graduate, were selected as assistant managers.

M. I. T. has a new athletic organization. It is to be known as the Tech Swim Club, and has been formed for the purpose of making Technology "swimming conscious." It is to be an honorary club composed of members of the varsity squad who have shown an interest in the sport although they have not necessarily made the first varsity team.

The first meeting of the New England Amateur Wrestling Institute, composed of college and Y. M. C. A. coaches, drew 150 members to the Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, last night. A planning committee has been named to develop the institute, which was founded by Howard Wilson of the Boston Y. Another meeting will be held before Jan. 15 according to present plans.

Alice Bridges, national backstroke champion, Johnny Higgins, national breast-stroke title-holder, and Mat Chrostowski, schoolboy champion, will lead the parade at the Whitins Memorial Pool, Whitinsville, Saturday, as New England fires the opening gun of the 1934-35 indoor swimming season at American records. Miss Bridges will try to smash the following backstroke marks: 400, 440, 500, 600, 700, 800 and half mile.

The Boston men's field hockey team, newly organized, will play at Westchester, N. Y., on Sunday. The team will be in charge of Bruce Magill.

Over 430 students, about 100 more than last year, are taking part in women's athletics at Boston University, according to an announcement by Ruth C. Duffey, director of physical activities.

The Boston Bruins and the Bruin Cubs arrived in Boston yesterday morning. Both squads worked out on the Boston Arena ice surface, where they will practice all season. The Cubs will be playing the Philadelphia Quakers tomorrow night at the Arena, while the Bruins open at the Garden Saturday night against St. Louis.

Sale of St. Louis Cardinals Near, It Is Reported

Lew H. Wentz, Oklahoma Oil Magnate, Negotiating With Sam Breadon

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14 (AP)—Lew H. Wentz, Oklahoma oil multi-millionaire with a yen to own a major league baseball club, is seeking to purchase control of the Cardinals and their minor league "farms" from Sam Breadon.

Breadon, confirming reports the negotiations were under way, said last night conversations between himself and Wentz will be resumed today.

Wentz, in St. Louis since last Friday, openly has admitted he was interested in purchasing the Cardinals, National League and world champions, explaining his other interests now permit him to indulge in an outside hobby, and with Wentz, whose fortune is estimated at $10,000,000 upward, there is no hobby quite like baseball.

Wentz's admiration for the Cardinals, and his desire to own the club and its minor league affiliates, was enhanced by the recent World Series, which he attended, making two round trips to Detroit on the Cardinal special train.

Made Bid for Pirates

A few years ago Wentz made a bid for the Pittsburgh Pirates, but the late Barney Dreyfuss rejected his offer. Since then he has had his eye on the Cardinals whose greatest world series stars in recent years are Oklahomans—John L. "Pepper" Martin in 1931 and the pitching Deans, "Dizzy" and Paul, this year.

Breadon's majority holdings, which Wentz seeks to acquire, represent 77 per cent of the stock in the St. Louis National League Club. The tentative purchase price is said to be slightly in excess of $1,000,000.

If the sale is completed, as it appeared almost certain last night it will be, Wentz, in addition to the Cardinals, will gain control of the Rochester International League club, the Columbus American Association team, the Houston Texas League team and several other clubs in the "farm" organization of the Red Birds.

Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager of the Cardinals, who is largely responsible for building up the club's "chain store" system, is expected to become president of the organization in event control is acquired by Wentz.

Breadon, who acquired control of the Cardinals in 1920, indicated for the first time last summer he was prepared to dispose of his holdings if he could get a fair price. He said at the time, however, he had not set a price and had received no offer from anyone. Since 1926 the Cardinals have won five National League and three world championships.

Stoefen Accepts O'Brien Contract For Tennis Tour

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Lester R. Stoefen, the golden-haired leaning tower of tennis of Los Angeles, relinquished his amateur standing yesterday and signed a professional contract to play in Sports Promoter Bill O'Brien's barnstorming troupe over a nation-wide circuit in 1935.

Stoefen, a member of America's last Davis Cup team, national indoor titlist and co-holder of the national indoor and outdoor doubles championships, accepted a contract calling for 12½ per cent of the gross gate receipts—the same percentage that his tandem partner, George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, signed for two weeks ago. Stoefen held out for 20 per cent.

"I received Lester Stoefen's signed contract in the mail," O'Brien said. "Now our plans for the 1935 tour are all set."

Stoefen and Lott will be teamed with William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., a pair of former champions and international stalwarts. They will open in New York on Jan. 9, with singles exhibitions involving Lott vs. Tilden and Vines vs. Stoefen. Lott and Stoefen will oppose the other pair in doubles.

Stoefen is ranked third in America's "first ten."

Where to Dine

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17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

Delicious food, well cooked, is probably why we serve over 60,000,000 people each year.
Waldorf

IRVINGTON CAFE
8 Irvington St., off Huntington Ave. Near Huntington Avenue R. R. Station
LUNCHEONS 35c, 35c, 50c
DINNERS 50c, 65c, 85c
BREAKFASTS 25c, 35c, 45c
Quiet, homelike atmosphere
NO BEER NO LIQUOR
Managed by Charles G. Demeter

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

CAFE MINERVA
Located in the Hotel Minerva
Opposite The Mother Church
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Cafeteria Connected

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.
Seiler's CATERERS Since 1875
1812 House
on the Worcester Highway at Framingham Centre, Mass., Route 9
Where good food and tradition combine to please, and price is a consideration.

CHICAGO
Carder's RESTAURANT
No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
All Women Cooks
118 NO. DEARBORN ST. Chicago

BOSTON
The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Wednesday Night Dinners
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c.

The Viking Restaurant
Featuring the World-Famous "Smörgåsbord." Real Swedish Food Served in Swedish Surroundings.
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A Gift to the Town

ATLANTIC rollers, jolly playmates in the sunshine, came sweeping in over scattered blocks of granite, broken cement paving, twisted iron rods.

Just below the spot where she stood a stairway led to the water. Each step was festooned with bunches of brown seaweed and was slippery with green slime; but the stairway was too tempting to resist. Slipping off her shoes and stockings, she felt her way cautiously down till she sat on the bottom step, her feet dangling in the sea, her hands popping seaweed pods. Close by, half in and half out of the water, a splendid slab of granite lay as though some giant had dropped it while playing "ducks and drakes." It was covered with barnacles and ribbons of weed, like brown satin streamers, that swayed gently with the wind and tide. Small green crabs raced merrily in and out of a deep crack in the stone. An unusually strong gust of wind tossed the seaweed curtains apart and she caught a glimpse of something she had forgotten, an inscription on the face of the stone,

"A GIFT TO THE TOWN FROM SIR JOHN BIE"

There was more of the inscription, of course, but those few words were enough to set her remembering.

* * *

SHE HAD KNOWN the town more than thirty years ago, when it was no more than a village with a tiny natural haven sheltered by the hills. Only fishing boats found anchorage there. They went out in the early morning, moving like ghosts through the mist, their patched gray sails flapping to the breeze. When they returned at night, the cottage windows glowed a welcome with squares of yellow light that shone above the sea wall. Sometimes the little fleet put out at dusk and came home with the morning wind. Then the summer visitors went down to buy fresh fish, before it was all shipped off to Glasgow. She remembered coming back with a crab, flat on its back, on the palm of her hand. That was when she stayed at John Bie's cottage at the end of the sea wall. It was always known as "John Bie's cottage," though John Bie, himself, had long since left the village. Almost anyone in the place, however, would tell you the story of John Bie's success in life. To get a really vivid recital of this, it was wise to ask "the Bodies."

"The Bodies" were Jamie Huddlestone, Jamie Hepburn, Donal' Watson and Michael Halliday. These four were usually to be found leaning against the sea wall. They would stare out to sea for hours at a time. Then, as if at a given signal, they all turned slowly round and stared inland. They seldom spoke unless someone asked them a question, when each gave a different answer, all with equally definite assurance. They were as much part of the village, in those days, as was the wall itself and they were recognized authorities on the subject of John Bie.

Jamie Huddlestone usually told the story, in response to a reque'. The others punctuated his statements with grunts of approval or occasionally jogged his memory when he halted for a fact. The gist of the story was that John Bie, a poor fisher lad, born in the cottage above the sea wall, had gone to America and found success. He had, in fact, become one of that small band which, at that date, was alluded to as "all those millionaires." Jamie, moreover, had it on good authority that, one day, Sir John Bie would come back and do something handsome for his native village.

"Ye see," Jamie explained, "Queen Victoria *sirred* him and he'll be wantin' to express his gratitude tae Her Majesty."

AT LAST THE great Sir John decided what he was going to do for his old home. It was a big decision, given out with much pomp and circumstance. The morning papers carried the story, together with a picture of Sir John wearing a tall hat above his stern, grizzled face. Those who had summered in the haven below the hill read the story sorrowfully. They decided that they would never spend another holiday there.

"Let us keep it in our memory, just as it was," said one.

"I couldn't bear to think of it crowded and vulgarized," said another.

But a broader minded, more progressive person smiled and said:

"It'll be a big thing for the village people and it will be a wonderful harbor. Look at the map. There, you see it is one of the nearest points to the north of Ireland on the whole Scottish coast. They will probably get Atlantic liners calling there."

"And the purple heather behind the village will be covered by crowded streets. The peat smoke will be stifled out by factory chimneys. The patched sails will be lost in a forest of funnels and cranes!"

"Well," said the progressive person, "we must march with the times. It is going to be a fine port."

* * *

THREE YEARS SLIPPED BY. The new port grew apace. It was nearly finished. The opening date was set. Sir John Bie was a proud man on the day when he formally presented his gift of a harbor to his native town.

The old summer visitors looked at the newspaper photographs with comical regret and turned back to an album of snapshots, taken when amateur photography was in its infancy. They were not good snapshots, but they were rosemary for remembrance of a village that was gone; or so they thought when they read of the opening ceremony.

"Slow coaches!" teased the progressive person. "Sir John is a grand old man. I'm going down to have a look at the place."

* * *

BUT HE NEVER WENT. That night a terrific storm raged all along the coast. Waves, which had been jolly playmates in the afternoon, rose, before midnight, into mountains of water. Wind that had whispered softly through the glens lashed itself into a hurricane and joined forces with the waves. Together they hurled themselves on the new harbor, with a force such as not even Jamie Huddlestone had ever seen before. In the darkness of the night, it seemed as though an army of giants was playing "ducks and drakes" with Sir John Bie's gift to the town. And morning brought strange evidence of this. Hardly one stone was left upon another. Only those who saw it could believe that wind and water could have wrought such wreckage in a single night.

* * *

SITTING AMONG THE seaweed on the stone steps, she thought of all these things. Sir John with his tall hat and grizzled face had long since joined that notable band which is now alluded to as "those early millionaires." He had left many achievements behind him.

"But here he met a force that was too strong for him. It must have hurt him to fail, even once. I wonder whether he gave any other gift to the town."

A joyous shout caused her to look up. On the other side of the harbor, the curve of a broken dock formed an admirable swimming pool. Three lads were diving into the water, clambering out over the scattered stones, balancing themselves with yells of delight on a projecting piece of rail.

"They could never have done that before the harbor was built," she thought; "swimming was dangerous here in the old days and there was nowhere to dive."

A little to the right was a second flight of steps. On these, and all along the parapet above them, groups of old men sat, gossiping and dangling lines in the deep water.

"The Anglers' Club out for the day! They will hardly catch one fish among the lot of them, but they will go back to the city full of sunshine and happiness, bless their hearts! They could never have fished in such comfort before the harbor was built."

* * *

ANOTHER SHOUT DREW her eyes to a fallen pillar from which two small boys hung face downward over the water. They were sailing toy boats. The tiny craft scudded hither and yon as the boys poked them with sticks. Sometimes they reeled or even capsized in the currents which swirled about the pillar; but they could not be lost nor sail out of reach, because they were protected by a miniature reef of broken masonry.

"Funny little ships to sail into such a big port!"

But many strange ships, she reflected, must find rest in Sir John's ruined harbor. She was, herself, rather like a storm-battered schooner, returned to rest after sailing the seven seas. There was a beautiful sense of furling patched sails in quiet waters.

The afternoon went down to sunset and faded into dusk. One by one the cottage windows glowed. Silhouetted against them, she could see the dark forms of "the Bodies" where they leaned against the wall. These were the lineal descendants of Jamie Huddlestone and his friends.

"Still the same beloved haven! You see, Sir John, you couldn't spoil the peace of such a place!"

From the shadows of summer nightfall, a voice seemed to reply: "No, my friend; and this, after all, was my true gift to the town. For who will ever dare to try and build another harbor there?"

She started and looked up, half expecting to see a grizzled face under a tall hat.

J. S. G.

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Homecoming

WHEN I stepped homeward to my hill,
Dusk went before with quiet tread;
The bare laced branches of the trees
Were as a mist about its head.

Upon its leaf-brown breast the rocks
Like great grey sheep lay silentwise;
Between the birch trees' gleaming arms
The faint stars trembled in the skies.

The white brook met me half-way down,
And laughed as one that knew me well,
To whose more clear than crystal voice
The frost had joined a crystal spell.

The skies lay like pale-watered deep;
Dusk ran before me to its strand;
And cloudily leaned forth to touch
The moon's slow wonder with her hand.

—LEONIE ADAMS, in "Those Not Elect." (New York: McBride.)

Courtesy The Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN, *by Bartels Bruyn the Younger*

THIS portrait, painted about 1560, has a double significance. It must be, we are certain, a splendid likeness of a straight-laced young woman, a true historic document telling what people wore in those days, how they liked to be painted, and what was considered a proper pose. We note the meticulous care with which everything is arranged and the pious firmness with which the lady grasps her prayerbook. It is a serious face, not without sweetness, calmly composed and, if necessary, firm. Further researches may tell us who the lady was, what interested her, and what contributions she made to the society of her time. All these matters would be interesting, but I hardly believe they would tell us more of the actual woman than this portrait painter has done.

He seems to have understood her perfectly and has given us not only a likeness but a character. That should be one of the indispensable qualities of any great portrait. It is a welcome change to see a picture of this kind, after we have been gazing perhaps at the "interpretation" of some luckless sitter by a mediocre personality, who, too lazy to learn to draw, and too superficial to observe sincerely, has given us a debased version of someone who was probably far more interesting than himself. It takes quality in a painter to discern quality in a sitter, and good craftsmanship to set this quality down upon canvas, or, as in this case, a wooden panel.

* * *

WE DO NOT KNOW much about Bartels Bruyn the younger. His father, Bartels Bruyn, was one of the outstanding later figures of the Cologne School which flourished in Germany in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He painted both altar pieces and portraits. This portrait alone is sufficient to prove that the son was likewise a painter of merit.

Students of art will find this picture a subtle piece of design. The darks and the lights are placed in exactly the right relationship to each other and subdivide the dark background into a pattern of great distinction. The colors are somber and quiet. The bodice is a rich black velvet, and the sleeves a scarcely lighter gray, hardly noticeable in the original painting. The background is a cool slate color and the starched hood and plaited ruff are delicately modeled in gray. The flesh tints are a grayish pink, harmonizing with and accenting the rest of the composition. A faint suggestion of tightly drawn yellow hair appears under the edge of her cap. The whole effect is amazingly crisp and clean.

The picture is a masterly example of organization of form and space, resulting in a pattern of a deceiving simplicity. Had the hands been held a bit higher or more to the left: had the white lining of the sleeves intersected the corners of the picture; had the starched pendant of the headdress fallen in a different type of curve, we should have had a picture totally different artistically. The sum total of the effect, its emotional content, would have been not at all the same, regardless of the fact that the face of the sitter might not have been changed in the least.

* * *

I WONDER IF a great many of us do not lose opportunities for true pleasure by passing quickly by pictures of people whom we do not consider beautiful. Perhaps, too, we do not realize how much of a person's character is expressed by his hands. Even the posture of the body is revealing of character. But, in addition to all these matters of human interest, there is the too-often-overlooked function of the artist to take all these diverse elements and weld them into an artistic whole, which shall be so finely integrated that it seems like something perfect that just happened of itself.

This picture was chosen from the group of early German paintings on view this summer at the Century of Progress Art Exhibition. It was presented to the permanent collection of the Art Institute of Chicago by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Worcester.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Canoe Travel With the Ojibway

THE Ojibway knows his environment. The forest is to him so familiar in each and every one of its numerous and subtle aspects that the slightest departure from the normal strikes his attention at once. A patch of brown shadow where green shadow should fall, a shimmering of leaves where should be merely a gentle waving, a cross-light where the usual forest growth should adumbrate, a flash of wings at a time of day when feathered creatures ordinarily rest quiet,—these, and hundreds of others which you and I should never even guess at, force themselves as glaringly on an Indian's notice as a brass band in a city street. . . .

Our way was new and strange. No trails; no knowledge of the country. When we came to a stretch of white water, the Indians would rise to their feet for a single instant's searching examination of the stretch of tumbled water before them. In that moment they picked the passage they were to follow as well as a white man could have done in half an hour's study. Then without hesitation they shot their little craft at the green water.

From that time we merely tried to sit still, each in his canoe. Each Indian did it all with his single paddle. He seemed to possess absolute control over his craft. Even in the rush of water which seemed to hurry us on at almost railroad speed, he could stop for an instant, work directly sideways, shoot forward at a slant, swing either his bow or his stern. An error in judgment or in the instantaneous acting upon it meant a hit; and a hit in these savage North Country rivers meant destruction. How my man kept in his mind the passage he had planned during his momentary inspection was always to me a miracle. How he got so unruly a beast as the birch canoe to follow it in that tearing volume of water was always another. Big boulders he dodged, eddies he took advantage of, slants of current he utilized. A fractional second of hesitation could not be permitted him. But always the clutching of white hands from the rip at the eddy finally conveyed to my spray-drenched faculties that the rapids was safely astern. And this, mind you, in strange waters.

Occasionally we would carry our outfit through the woods, while the Indians would shoot some especially bad water in the light canoe. As a spectacle nothing could be finer. The flash of the yellow bark, the movement of the broken waters, the gleam of the paddle, the tense alertness of the men's figures, their carven, passive faces, with the contrast of the flashing eyes and the distended nostrils, then the leap into space over some half-cataract, the smash of spray, the exultant yells of the canoemen! For your Indian enjoys the game thoroughly. And it requires very bad water indeed to make him take to the brush.

This is of course the spectacular. But also in the ordinary gray business of canoe travel the Woods Indian shows his superiority. He is tireless, and composed as to wrist and shoulder of a number of whalebone springs. From early dawn to dewy eve, and then a few gratuitous hours into the night, he will dig energetic holes in the water with his long narrow blade. And every stroke counts. The water boils out in a splotch of white air-bubbles, the little suction holes pirouette like dancing girls, the fabric of the craft itself trembles under the power of the stroke. — STEWART EDWARD WHITE, in "The Forest." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

A Labyrinth of Lanes

AT THE time of the Revolution the population of Paris numbered 600,000, and its limits were practically identical with the inner boulevards. It is from that time that the real tide of modern improvements may be said to date. The area on the right bank of the Seine was then considerably smaller, whereas to-day it is much larger than that of the left bank. At that period the area of Paris was scarcely more than one-sixth of what it is to-day and, with the exception of the boulevards, it was a labyrinth of narrow winding lanes. These were dark and dirty, the cleansing of the streets being left to the weather, so that a heavy downpour of rain was regarded as a godsend. The streams of water, finding their way to pot-holes and hollows, became ponds over which planks were laid and ladies carried across.

Few of the streets had any pavements, and of course at that time there was no established rule of the road to drive either to the right or the left, so that coachmen crossed and jostled one another without ceremony. . . . A few large stones which projected from some of the houses, coupled with the receding doorways of others, afforded a limited amount of protection. In wet weather the stream in the centre of the road becoming a rapid torrent frequently compelled the pedestrian to hire a fiacre or cabriolet to escape a drenching in the more crowded and unpleasant streets. These vehicles could be hired by the month, fortnight, or day.—HAROLD CLUNN, in "The Face of Paris." (London: Simpkin Marshall.)

Entering His Gates With Thanksgiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the Pilgrim Fathers celebrated their first Thanksgiving, they had not the evidence of the bountiful, nation-wide harvests for which we give thanks today. But the hardy pioneers who had left the comforts of their homeland for the sake of religious freedom must have known that gratitude is one of the essentials of true religion. Through long days of peril and hardship in a new country, they had relied upon and proved God's protecting care; and so they set aside a day for the giving of thanks, gratefully acknowledging God as the Giver of all good. We need to remind ourselves frequently of the significance of this first Thanksgiving, lest we lose its spiritual meaning in material celebrations.

It is easy to be thankful when we have every evidence of health, contentment, prosperity; but the great test of a grateful heart is when the way seems dark and the wayfaring slow. Of such thanksgiving the prophet Habakkuk writes: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls: yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

In the book of Daniel it is written that when Daniel knew that the king had signed a decree which his enemies had aimed against him, "he went into his house; and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime." The so-called human mind, when confronted with misfortune, disappointed hopes, and frustration, is often apt to become discouraged and unhappy. But Daniel, confident of God's ever-present love, continued giving thanks to Him, even though an unjust decree had been declared against him. This continual acknowledgment of God's goodness and greatness enabled him to triumph over evil when he was cast into the lions' den. In his grateful heart there was no room for malice or resentment towards those who had put him in that situation. He did not wait to give thanks until he was delivered from the lions' den, but he continued to be grateful for the presence and power and majesty of omnipotent Love. And so in the morning light he was able to proclaim God's faithfulness in those triumphant words which he addressed to the king: "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me."

Christian Science shows that there is no one, however distressed he may seem to be, who has not some reason for gratitude. The acknowledgment of good in one's experience opens the door for the receiving of more good. The Psalmist said, "Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise." Thoughts of praise and thanksgiving open the gates of the kingdom of heaven, the reign of harmony and happiness. When the gates of opportunity seem closed, it is often gratitude that is needed to open them again.

One day a woman who had been struggling all day with a sense of pain went out to mail a letter. As she walked along the street, she began to think of the many little conveniences which she and others enjoyed, as, for instance, the daily mail. One may drop a letter into the box and know it will be delivered in due time, without any more effort or time being expended by that one. As she dropped her letter into the box, she gave thanks for this service; and then as one thing after another occurred to her thought, she found herself giving thanks for many things which hitherto had been taken for granted. More and more causes for gratitude filled her thought so completely that presently she realized she was walking along the street with shoulders lifted, head erect, and without any pain. She had entered "into his gates with thanksgiving," and felt the harmony of His presence.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 3): "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more." Perhaps we may be waiting for a problem to work out. This waiting time may always be profitably used in learning anew the joy of thanksgiving. It is helpful to turn away from our personal sense of sickness or sorrow and to be glad for the healing that has come to others. This has brought relief many times to a troubled heart. The grateful heart is always giving and always receiving, because it is continually acknowledging the goodness of God.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 206): "The real Christian Scientist is constantly accentuating harmony in word and deed, mentally and orally, perpetually repeating this diapason of heaven: 'Good is my God, and my God is good. Love is my God, and my God is Love.'" This is continual thanksgiving.

Beauty of Purpose

THE blossoms of a tree are not enough.
However lovely, fragrant and demure,
There must be seed-fruit numerous and tough,
To make the purpose of a tree secure.

Leaves may come quickly when the petals drop,
As though in hiding for a new display,
But their sole purpose is to screen the crop
And speed fruition on along its way.

DONALD PAGE.

A Swedish Auction

ONE day in May there was an auction sale at the Ingmar Farm, and what a perfect day it was!—quite as warm as in the summertime. The men had all discarded their long white sheepskin coats and were wearing their short jackets; the women already went about in the loose-sleeved white blouses which belonged with their summer dress.

The schoolmaster's wife was getting ready to attend the auction. Gertrude did not care to go, and Storm was too busy with his class work. When Mother Stina was all ready to start, she opened the door to the schoolroom, and nodded a good-bye to her husband. Storm was then telling the children the story of the destruction of the great city of Nineveh, and the look on his face was so stern and threatening that the poor youngsters were almost frightened to death.

Mother Stina, on her way to the Ingmar Farm, stopped whenever she came to a hawthorn in bloom, or a hillock decked with white, sweet-scented lilies of the valley.

"Where could you find anything lovelier than this," she thought, "even if you were to go as far away as Jerusalem?" . . .

Mother Stina did not go into the house, but remained in the yard, as did most of the people who had come to attend the sale. She sat down on a pile of boards, and began to glance about her very carefully, as one is wont to do when taking a last look at some beloved spot.

Surrounding the farmyard on three sides were ranges of outbuildings, and in the centre was a little storehouse propped on four posts. Nothing looked particularly old, with the exception of the porch with the carved moulding at the entrance to the dwelling-house, and another one, still older, with stout twisted pillars, at the entrance of the washhouse.

Mother Stina thought of all the old Ingmarssons whose feet had trod the yard. She seemed to see them coming home from their work in the evening, and gathering around the hearth, tall and somewhat bent, always afraid of intruding themselves, or of accepting more than they felt was their due.

And she thought of the industry and honesty which had always been practised on this farm. "It ought never to be allowed!" was her thought as regards the auction. "The king should be told of it!" Mother Stina took it more to heart than if it had been a question of parting with her own home.—From "Jerusalem," by SELMA LAGERLOF. Translated by VELMA SWANSTON HOWARD. (London: Laurie. New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Saltmarsh

NOVEMBER winds were blowing,
Down among the marshes,—
There I found a smiling garden
Splashed with autumn showers.
Quite unperturbed and growing,
Heedless of the breezes,
Were marigolds,—petunias,—
And other sweet flowers!

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

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and
HEALTH
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Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Stock Market Movement Very Irregular, Rallying at Close

Stock Quotations Are Irregular In New York Market

Specialties Show Resistance to Pressure—Utilities Generally Off

By Forrest Price

Market sentiment was divided today.

And stocks had to go both ways to keep in step with sentiment.

It was a rather tough job.

Net results were that prices did not get far from Tuesday's closings. They rallied toward the close.

The turnover amounted to about 950,000 shares.

Notwithstanding reports from Washington that President Roosevelt at today's press conference denied that he intended to increase federal control over electric power the utility shares were not in demand, and prices declined moderately. Some of them rallied later.

Consolidated Gas of New York, long considered a prime investment, made another new low today by declining more than a point. Electric Power & Light also struck a new low for the year. United Gas made a new low for the year.

United Corp. preferred dropped 2 points. The common reached a new low. Public Service preferred declined nearly 2.

Then there were some good gainers among the industrials. Advances of 1 to 3 points were fairly numerous. These included such issues as Hershey Chocolate, U. S. Smelting, Wrigley, National Lead, Nickel Plate preferred, Penick & Ford, Pure Oil preferred, Inland Steel, Morrell, American-La France preferred, Air Reduction, American Bank Note and Bigelow Sanford. The last-named was quite active.

Bonds of the speculative group were heavy. St. Paul 5s of 1975 attracted attention by dropping 4 points, a severe decline for issues of even this class. Prime investments and United States Governments were a shade higher.

Commodities received indifferent attention. Corn had a good advance in the late trading. Cotton sagged.

The question has been frequently asked as to why the preferred stocks have been so much favored by buyers recently. The fact is buyers are cautious. It is believed that a large proportion of stocks now traded reach the strong boxes of investors.

Preferred stocks to a great extent pay dividends. In some instances these dividends have been cut, but if they are cumulative, the amount in arrears is likely to be made up some time when business is better.

In many cases common stocks paying no dividends doubtless have been bought on prospects of price appreciation rather than on expected early dividend declarations. In other words they are more speculative. When business shows sufficient profits again no doubt there will be many dividend resumptions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—The stock market went into another hesitating phase today.

The decline led by the utility shares in the previous session was checked after the first hour today, and a little buying developed in scattered specialties, but on the whole, the list averaged close to yesterday's final prices by early afternoon.

In the early selling of utilities, Consolidated Gas and American Water Works dipped about a point, and North American fractionally, to new lows for the year or longer, then recovered partially.

Rails were mixed. Santa Fe and Pennsylvania lost about a point, but Union Pacific was firm.

In the industrials, steels were about steady, but motors sagged fractionally. Firm spots included Air Reduction, up about a point to a new high for 1934.

American Banknote, Bigelow Sanford and Penick & Ford were among specialties rising a point or more, the last named in response to an extra dividend of 75 cents.

Speculative Bonds Off

Weakness of certain secondary rail issues and slipping tendencies in the general run of utility loans were unsettling influences in the bond market today.

Prime issues as a group, including U. S. Governments, made a better showing than the speculative classifications. Several of the Treasurys were quoted at a shade above yesterday's finals, and like improvement featured the Home Loans and Federal Farm Mortgage issues.

Selling in the carrier division converged on the issues of St. Paul and some of the other weaker roads. St. Paul 5s of 1975 led the decline with a loss of 4 points, which brought the price down to 18¼. From this level the bonds rallied moderately. The selling here was not accounted for by any recent news affecting the property.

There were losses ranging to around a point in loans of Erie, Chile Copper, International Copper, International Telephone, Nickel Plate, Postal Telegraph and Southern Railway. Consolidated Gas 5½s yielded slightly under small sales.

The list of gainers which in most cases added only small fractions to values included American & Foreign Power 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, New York Central 5s, North American 5s, and Phillips Petroleum 5½s.

Polish bonds rallied briskly following yesterday's slump, but a maximum recovery of 8 points was cut down a bit by renewed selling. The early range was 113-109½. Other foreign issues were quiet. Canadian 4s eased a little, while obligations of Argentina, Australia, Belgium and Great Britain improved within fractional limits.

Cotton Prices Sag

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Cotton sagged today under southern selling and scattering liquidation, which was absorbed by trade buying and covering, within a comparatively narrow range. After selling at 12.44 early March eased off to 12.37, and was holding around 12.41 in the midafternoon market with active months showing net losses of 3 to 6 points.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.14	Last Nov.13
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	108	108	108	..
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	400	31⅝	31	31⅛	31⅛
7⅜	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	300	5	4⅜	5	5
8⅝	4⅜	.60	*Affiliated Prod	900	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
107½	91⅜	.35	Air Reduction	800	110	108	110	108
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
23⅞	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1100	17¾	17⅜	17½	17⅜
3¼	1⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1800	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	700	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	600	134½	133½	134½	134¼
23¾	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	15	14¼	15	14½
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	16	15⅞	16	15¾
7⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
55⅝	30	2	Amerada	200	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	46
25⅛	11½	..	Am Bank Note	900	15⅛	14	14¾	13⅜
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	43	42½	43	43
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crystal Sug pf	100	55½	53½	55½	..
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	23½	23½	25½	25¾
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	4300	105¼	104½	105	104¼
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	4 00	17½	16⅞	17	17½
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	300	37½	36½	37½	36½
70	46¼	.35	Am Chicle	300	70	69½	69½	69⅞
62½	20⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	29⅛	29	29⅝	29
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1300	5½	5	5	5¼
30	13¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
42¼	17⅜	..	Am Hide & L pf	700	21⅜	21½	21½	21½
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11	4¾	..	Am International	300	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
1½	½	..	Am La France	500	¾	¾	¾	⅝
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	880	5⅞	4	5½	4½
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	400	18½	17⅞	18½	18½
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
27⅜	13¼	..	Am Metal	400	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
12¼	3⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10½
29⅜	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	13½	13	13	13¼
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	21400	16	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2500	18⅜	18⅛	18⅝	19
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	57½	56½	57½	..
3⅞	2⅛	..	Am Seating	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	420	22½	20	22⅜	19¼
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3200	37	36¾	37	36¾
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	116½	116½	116½	117
103	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅜
44¼	37	2*	Am Stores	200	43½	43½	43½	43½
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	616	61½	61⅞	61¾
125¾	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3800	111½	111	111⅜	111½
28⅜	7¾	..	Am Type Fdr pf	40	14½	14	14	15
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	2800	14½	13⅝	14⅜	..
17⅜	7	..	Am Woolen	300	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
83¾	36	2½	Am Woolen pf	400	41¾	41½	41½	41⅝
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17½	2⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	600	4¾	4½	4¾	..
17⅞	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3600	11⅞	10⅝	10¾	11⅛
13½	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	500	15	14	15	14
100	84	6⅓	Anchor Cap pf	40	100½	100	100½	100
37½	26¼	1*	Archer Daniels	300	37½	37⅛	37⅜	37¼
99½	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	200	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99½
6¾	2½	..	Armour Ill A	3500	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
47⅝	46¼	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	900	67½	67	67	67
10⅜	3⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1600	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	3200	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
18⅛	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	12	11¾	12	11½
73¾	45¼	2b	Atchison T&SF	2800	55¼	53¾	55	54¾
90	70⅛	.8	Atchison pf	500	82	81⅜	82	81⅜
54⅛	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	30½	30	30½	30½
35¼	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	1600	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	700	44	43	44	43
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1300	26	25¼	26	25¾
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	400	14⅜	14	14⅜	14

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Locos	8700	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	600	23½	23	23½	23¼
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	15½	14⅞	15¼	15
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18	18	18	18
46⅛	23½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	40	39¾	40	..
111	85¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	30	110	110	110	110
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	60	23¼	23	23¼	23¼
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	2700	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	400	18	17¾	18	18
70	58	.35	Beech-Nut Pack	100	70	70	69½	70
15¼	8¾	.50b	Belding Hem	200	12¼	12	12⅛	12⅜
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	200	14½	14	14½	14½
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛
37	26	1½b	Best & Co	300	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	37
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	3200	28	27¼	27⅝	27⅝
62	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	400	61	60	61	61
40	14¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	980	26½	24¼	25¾	24½
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	700	8⅜	8¼	8½	8½
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	10	21	21	21	..
107½	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	30	105¼	105	105	..
10¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	2600	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	57½	56¾	57¼	57
91	76	4*	Bon Ami A	40	90	90	90	90
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	2100	26	24¾	24¾	26⅜
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	3400	28¼	27⅜	28¼	27½
22	12	1*	Briggs Mfg	28500	22	21	22	21⅜
24¾	14	1†	Briggs & Strat	600	20¼	19¾	20¼	..
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1600	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	35⅜
97	87⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	89½	89½	89½	90
58¼	34⅝	6	Brooklyn Q pf	..	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	36⅜
80½	32	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	52¾	52	52	53
7⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
9¾	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
14½	6	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
8¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	1400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	280	27½	27	27	28½
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	500	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	200	10¼	10	10	10⅜
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	3	3	3	..
13½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	200	11	10	10¼	10⅛
15⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	4400	16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜
3⅞	⅞	h	Bush Terminal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20	8	8	8	8
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
4¾	1⅜	..	Butterick	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	300	17¾	17½	17½	18
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	45	45	45	..

—C—

44⅞	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	400	39½	39¼	39½	39½
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	..
6¾	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	15½	15	15½	15
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n	10	53	53	53	51½
18¾	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	1300	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	12⅛
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	400	35	34⅛	35	34
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2800	55¼	50½	51¾	49
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	130	86	84	86	83
33⅜	23	1*	Caterpillar Trac	2400	33⅜	32¼	32⅞	33⅛
44⅞	17¼	..	Celanese Corp	6200	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	30⅞
4	1	..	Celotex vtc	300	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	9000	16½	15¼	15⅞	16¼
32⅛	22½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	22½	22⅜	22½	22⅝
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	100	8	8	8	7⅝
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	6200	39	38½	38½	39¼
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	38½	38	38½	38¾
48⅞	35½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2400	43¾	43	43⅝	43¾
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
7	2	h	Chi Ind & L pf	20	2½	2	2	..
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3600	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1200	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅜
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	600	10½	10¼	10½	..
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	6	5¼	6	5¼
28⅜	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1600	19	17⅞	19	17⅝
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	600	28⅞	28¾	28¾	28¼
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	200	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
69⅝	29¼	1*	Chrysler	10200	36½	35⅝	36	35⅝
24⅜	17½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19⅞	19½	19⅞	19¼
2½	½	..	City Stores	200	1	1	1	1
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	1000	½	½	½	½
18⅛	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	2600	17⅜	16⅞	17	17
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1700	13¾	13½	13½	13½
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	50	78½	78	78	78
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
32	10½	.. h	Colo F&I pf	10	20½	20½	20½	..
33¾	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	14	14	24	..
30	11	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	12	11	11	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	4600	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	300	65	64½	65	65
39⅜	11½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	400	37⅜	37	37	37⅝
77¼	58	3.40*	Columbian Carb	900	72	71¼	72	72¾
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	4600	32⅞	32½	32¾	32½
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	30	30	30	30
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	30	29½	30	29½
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2800	55¼	54¼	54⅞	55
110¼	91	6*	Comm I T rv pf	300	110	110	110	110
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	6300	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
33¼	11¼	..	Comwith & So	9200	13⅜	11¼	11¼	13⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	500	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	33
13⅜	5	..	Conde Nast Pub	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	..
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	3500	33⅛	32	33¼	32
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3½	3¼	3½	..
17½	10⅜	1½†	Consol Film I pf	1600	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	15⅜
47⅜	23⅞	2	Consol Gas	16900	24½	22¾	23⅜	24⅛
95	82	4	Consol Gas pf	1900	86	84¾	85½	85¼
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	6300	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3	3	3	..
1¾	½	..	Consol Textile	2200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
13⅜	6⅛	..	Container A	400	9½	9½	9½	9¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
64	43¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	52⅜
88¼	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	3100	61	60	60⅞	60
35½	22⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	1100	32	31¼	32	31¾
7⅞	3¼	..	Cont Motors	2200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
22¾	13⅞	.50b	Cont Oil	3100	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	630	68¼	68	68	67½
5⅜	3⅜	..	Coty	400	5	5	5	5
33	26	2	Cream of Wheat	600	34¼	34	34	33⅞
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	14	14	14	14⅜
41¼	33½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	41	41	41	41
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	600	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	500	21¾	21½	21½	21½
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	170	5¼	4¾	5¼	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	6	5¾	5¾	6
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	3800	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
85¾	43½	4⅛g	Curtis Pub pf	1900	84½	83¾	84	84¾
5¼	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	3200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	8½	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

—D—

34½	10½	.40	*Deere & Co	1200	20⅜	19½	20	19⅜
15½	10¼	..	Deere & Co pf	800	15	14¾	15	14¾
58	33	..	Del & Hudson	600	40⅞	40½	40½	41
13¾	4	..	Del Lack & W	2400	18⅜	17¾	18⅜	18
13¼	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	70
35⅛	29	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	600	48	47⅞	48	47½
116	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	60	114	114	114	113½
28½	21	1	*Diamond Match	400	24¼	24	24¼	24⅛
29¾	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
46¾	32	2†	Dome Mines	2600	39¼	38¼	39⅜	39
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	13⅝	13½	13½	13½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	11400	21⅝	21	21	21⅜
19	8¼	..	Dresser A	900	17	16½	17	16
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	4500	98	96¾	97	97⅜
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	105	105	105	104½

—E—

110½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	110½	110	110½	110
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	200	16⅜	16¾	16¾	16¾
19¼	6	..	Ettington Schild	400	9	8½	9	8
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5200	26	25	25½	25⅞
105	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	600	5¾	4⅜	5¼	4⅝
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
9⅜	2	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2800	3½	3	3¼	3⅛
10⅜	2	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	2800	3½	3	3¼	3½
16¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	7¾	7	7¼	7½
21	7⅞	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	44¼	43	44¼	43
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
63	43	3	Endicott Johnson	300	49½	49½	49½	49½
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	126	126	126	127½
8¾	2½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
23½	16¼	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	17½	17¼	17¼	..
34½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	18	18	18	18

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.14	Last Nov.13
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	300	5½	5	5	5¼
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	200	12	12	12	12⅛
28¼	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	16	16	16	..
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	10¼	10	10⅛	10

—F—

12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	80	6	5¾	6	5⅞
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	100	52	52	52	..
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
62	34½	6*	Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	57½	57½	57½	58
8⅜	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
4	1¼	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
38	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	32¼	31¾	32¼	31¾
25¼	13¾	.40	Firestone T&R	1000	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅝
88	71	6*	Firestn T&R pf A	300	80	80	80	81
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	64½	64¼	64¼	64½
17⅝	2	.. h	Follansbee B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
21	10½	..	Food Mach	200	18	18	18	..
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	12¾	12	12¼	12
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	300	9	9	9	9½
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1300	13½	13¼	13⅜	13¼
50¼	21½	2	*Freeport Texas	1900	27	26½	27	27
19⅝	5	..	Fuller 2pf	20	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜

—G—

4⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	8⅜	..	Gamewell	50	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10
87	73

Commerce and Finance

Many Concerns Begin Definite Plant Expansion Programs

Business and Industry

Leading Concerns Risk Capital To Build New Plants

Important Monetary Outlays on New Facilities Being Planned

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—No discussion of business recovery prospects is complete without mention of the fact that political uncertainties have driven capital into hiding and that heavy capital expenditures on new plants will be withheld until profits opportunities are better defined.

The truth of the matter is, however, that numerous companies have recently undertaken or are planning relatively important capital outlays on new facilities, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The subjoined tabulation is obviously quite incomplete, but it clearly indicates that a few, at least, of the more important industrial companies are now willing to risk capital on new plants.

It is doubtless too early to assume, merely because certain leading strong companies are using idle cash assets to expand or improve plant facilities, that a rapid trend in this direction on the part of industry generally will develop. It is sufficiently significant that there are these definite evidences of a constructive future viewpoint.

A list of companies which have undertaken since Jan. 1, 1934, or which contemplate capital expenditures of more than $1,000,000, follows:

Name of Company	Approximate amount involved
Ford Motor Company	$15,000,000
Packard	6,200,000
Allied Chemical & Dye	5,000,000
American Cyanamid	7,000,000
E. I. duPont deNemours	15,000,000
Mathieson Alkili	7,000,000
Union Carbide & Carbon	10,000,000
Standard Brands	2,000,000
Union Oil of California	2,000,000
Socony-Vacuum Oil	5,000,000
Standard Oil of California	4,000,000
Celanese Corporation	1,000,000
National Steel	12,000,000
U. S. Steel	5,000,000
Wheeling Steel	2,500,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	8,500,000

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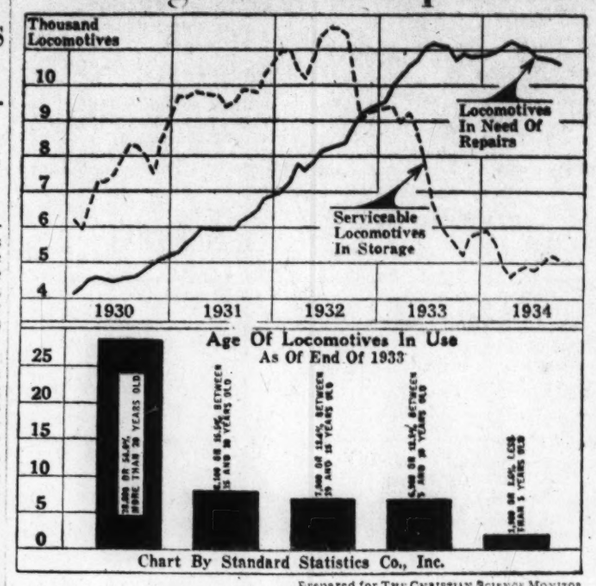
Serviceable Locomotives In Storage Show Sharp Decline



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The accompanying chart shows the sharp decrease in serviceable locomotives in storage and also the large proportion (54.4 per cent of total in use) of locomotives more than 20 years old.

The World's Business

Are Interest Rates Too High?

MONEY should be cheap or dear according to supply and demand factors. The supply, as we know, is ample. Never before in history have the banks had on hand such a huge reservoir of lendable funds. Testimony to this plenitude is afforded by the sharp drop in certain classes of interest rates. Take, for example, the condition of Treasury obligations. Mr. Morgenthau can now raise money for meeting the Government's expenses at the extremely low rate of .29 of 1 per cent for bills with half a year's maturity. You won't find any previous illustration evidence of such cheap money in American annals. Mr. Morgenthau is getting loans practically for nothing.

Yet there are many, many classes of interest rates in which the supply and demand factor does not operate. Tradition for mortgage money, for example, dictates 6 per cent. President Roosevelt is bringing it down to 5 per cent for the new mortgage money to be offered under Title II of the Housing Act. The money will not be Government money. It will come from the banks, but the mortgages will be insured by the Government. In rejecting the suggestion of a higher interest rate in certain sections, the President said, "It is time to make these lower interest rates apply to every part of the country."

* * *

Perhaps the President was also thinking of the excessive interest rates charged under Title I. This is the section authorizing a 20 per cent government insurance on small loans for home modernization. Home modernization and housing present the best re-employment opportunity in sight. Investigation has shown that one out of every ten houses in the United States is without running water; one out of four is without a bathtub or a shower; one out of every five is without any indoor sanitary facilities; one out of six is more than 40 years old; and 80 per cent of all dwellings need repair. The entire country stands in need of renovization. President Roosevelt himself provided the example by giving the White House a dazzling coat of paint and rebuilding the executive offices. People in general should be helped to do the same.

The great trouble, however, is that the prices for renovization are out of line with incomes. While costs of construction are back at 1929 levels, incomes are still about 50 per cent of those levels. Among inflated prices must be put the cost of loans. They are just as much too high as those of the labor and materials involved in using the money. I myself have just contracted a modernization loan. The particular thing I wished to purchase was an oil burner, costing $287.50. In due course my request was approved by my local bank. And these were the terms: I signed a note for $300 and promised to repay the amount at the rate of $25 a month, the bank to subtract the money out of my current account. Thus the interest works out at 8.30 per cent. This, however, is apparently less than the average. According to the United States News, quoting James A. Moffett, housing administrator, the charge is as high as 9.72 per cent, or 5 per cent interest plus.

* * *

My rate, in all the circumstances, is, I suggest, more than enough. The higher rate of 9.72 is excessive. I have listened to many arguments justifying it, but they have not changed my opinion. Those arguments may be listed:

1. No collateral is offered.
2. The rate is not all rent on money. Part of it is a service charge.
3. It is in the small loan class.

As for (1), what better collateral could the bank have than what to all intents and purposes is a lien on my bank account? This has averaged three or four times the amount of the loan itself.

The collateral argument, in point of fact, has never impressed me. I believe that the loans that have stood up the best have been those based on character. Contract is weakened by this dependence on collateral in credit engagements. If the security sinks below the loan value before the bank has realized on it, does the borrower feel the same loyalty to his debt as he does if it were extended on the basis of character? I do not think so.

The British overdraft system is preferable. It is based squarely on character. It so happens that I have a small account in an American bank in London. As I explained in a recent talk over the radio, in 1929, while in England, I made arrangements to overdraw it. All that happened was a very pleasant "Certainly, up to £50, shall we say?" from the manager. In the United States I would have had to contract a collateral loan—that is, put up securities to a market value much more than the loan—and pay 5 or 6 per cent on all of it instead of 5 or 6 per cent on the money I actually used. In this case I had no need to use my overdraft. So I paid no interest, but, as I recall, it was to be 5 per cent.

As for (2), how much of the interest is interest and how much is service charge is beside the point. It all amounts to the same thing. In certain cases there may be a lot of clerical work involved. But in New York I found a number of bankers who were as bitterly opposed as the public to the bankers' efforts to put service charges into their code of fair competition. Interest, they felt, was enough. I cannot see enough clerical work involved in my little loan to justify so much more than the usual rate of interest.

Neither is there any reason to contrast a bank with a small loan office. The charges on many such loans by non-banking lenders would have been described as usurious by our forefathers. For some reason the usury laws have fallen into disrepute. Otherwise this old question of the "just price" might have been kept in some sort of perspective.

* * *

It is this kind of sticky prices that hold back consumers for goods and clients for money. Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, apparently agrees. On his return from England recently, he declared:

> They are building houses everywhere you go and entirely by private funds, but the interest rate is about 4 per cent. There is nothing like that here. Capitalists in England have decided that to maintain a capitalistic system, they must have a low but sure interest return. No capitalist there talks about getting 6 or 7 per cent. If they can get 3½ or 4, they are satisfied.

The situation need not be put in such terms in order to justify lower prices. Suffice it to say that the prices of money and construction goods must be brought down to consumers' purses if this housing and modernization drive is to be made as successful as it deserves to be.

H. B. E.

SEC Plans Seven Regional Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—The Securities and Exchange Commission plans soon to set up a nation-wide organization with branches in seven large cities to administer the Securities Exchange Act and the Securities Act of 1933 it is learned. Under the new set-up, dividing the country into seven zones, the commission will be more readily able to keep in touch with the activities of the various exchanges and also to aid in preventing the sale of fraudulent securities.

The program was decided upon following the realization that the thousands of inquiries being received by telephone and telegraph could more efficiently be handled by local representatives. Major problems will be passed on to the central office as heretofore. The SEC hopes to get the coöperation of the various stock exchange governing bodies and associations, rather than be obliged to place a big policing force in the field.

The seven cities in which headquarters will be placed are New York, Boston, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Fort Worth and Atlanta.

Northwest Wheat Farmers Prosper From Good Crops

$40,000,000 Harvest Noted—Retail Buying Up—Big Demand for Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 14—Farmers of the Inland Empire which consists of 250,000 square miles and takes in eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and northern Idaho, producing one-ninth of the nation's wheat this year, has become extensive employers of labor in harvesting their $40,000,000 wheat crop. Between the fine yield, restricted though it was, and the best market they have experienced in years, they have prospered, and through their prosperity the region has prospered. Trade reports show a conservative average estimate of a 21 per cent increase in retail buying in this territory over the like period last year.

Increased farm prices have brought a halt to declining land values, the Federal Land bank here reports. Credit extended agriculture by the Farm Credit Administration is also given as a cause for the improved conditions.

Land Bank Loans

From May, 1933, to October, 1934, the Federal Land Bank closed $55,075,000 in loans on 22,453 farm applicants reducing their debt load of $80,000,000 to $55,075,000. Through this refinancing the farmers are saving approximately $750,000 a year in interest charges.

Foreclosure and forced liquidation have been largely eliminated from the farmer's experience, say bank officials. Indebtedness has in some instances been reduced 50 per cent. Interest has been reduced at least one-fourth.

Farmers in the Palouse and Big Bend wheat sections of the Inland Empire will receive approximately $5,000,000 in wheat adjustment payments by the AAA.

Other crops, in addition to wheat, have materially helped the farmer on his way. The 1934 pea crop alone is bringing this territory nearly $3,000,000, growers report, an increase in income of about 30 per cent over last year. The pea vines and pods may be used to feed cattle in this way, adding to the value of this particular crop to the farmer. The yield is reported as 114,000,000 pounds of peas. Seed pea contracts called for a payment of $2.25 per 100 pounds. The 1933 price was $1.50 per 100 pounds.

Onions and Spinach Help

Onions, too, have had their place in the prosperity story. The crop this year was unusually heavy. Onions have been shipped East and to the Orient. A large part of the crop is being held in storage for higher prices.

The Walla Walla district, a part of the Inland Empire, reports a record spinach crop. The average yield of five tons to the acre is 10 tons this year. Much of this is being canned.

Farmers who have idle acres are already planning their future use. They are considering flax as a substitute for wheat. Flax is said to grow especially well on land formerly used for wheat.

The land department of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane early in the year began consolidating its marginal lands which it has since disposed of for livestock purposes. Many tenants are reported buying the places they have operated as renters. The Federal Land Bank in October reported the biggest demand for farm homes in its history. Hundreds of inquiries have been received from farmers in the Middle West who wish to locate in the West.

U. S.-Japan Radio Service Is Opened

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Nov. 14

DIRECT high-speed radio telegraph service between the United States and Japan opens today by the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, and the Japanese Government Radio Administration.

This new service with Japan is available to all parts of the United States through the facilities of Postal Telegraph. In Japan, direct communication is provided to all points through the Japanese Government telegraph system, which connects with the radio station at Tokyo.

From New York and the 11 other principal cities in which Mackay Radio operates, the circuit with Japan is radio all the way.

Japan Occupies Strong Position In Textile Trade

Aggressive Competition in International Markets —Rapid Strides

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Just when American textile manufacturers seemed to be gaining pronounced headway in settling the manifold problems affecting the industry at home, a new threat has come from abroad in the form of aggressive competition from Japan in international markets.

Persons in close touch with the industry readily admit that Japan has made remarkable strides in recent years, and statistics indicate she now occupies the world's dominant position from the standpoint of volume of textiles exported, having surpassed Great Britain, her nearest competitor, by around 30 per cent in the first eight months of this year.

In addition to increasing shipments to India and China, Japan has captured the lion's share of the Philippine market, as well as of the large consuming centers in South and Central America, long regarded as one of the few remaining important American export outlets.

In a special review of the position attained by Japan in international textile markets and the effect it has had on domestic producers, the Standard Statistics Company says the Far Eastern Empire increased its volume of cotton goods exports by 16.6 per cent between the years 1929-1933, inclusive, while the United States recorded a decline of 46.5 per cent in the same period.

In the first half of 1934, the review says, Japan's shipments abroad were almost 10 times greater than America's.

A highly important factor accounting for Japan's increased share in the available world textile market has been its monetary policy. In the latter part of 1931 the country abandoned the gold standard, and the yen has subsequently declined approximately 66 per cent from its theoretical par value.

This depreciation has been substantially greater than that of other important exchange units, helping the country to undersell foreign competitors.

1934 Life Insurance Has 10½ P. C. Gain

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 14

NEW life insurance production for October amounted to $694,718,000, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents announces. This volume compared with $551,556,000 in September and $657,362,000 in the like month last year.

For the first 10 months of the year the total new business of the reporting companies was $7,090,099,000, compared with $6,416,297,000 for the like period last year, an increase of 10.5 per cent.

Reopened National Banks in October Reach Total of 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, has announced that in the month of October, 26 national banks with aggregate frozen deposits of $31,493,000 were licensed and opened or reopened.

Of these, 19 institutions, with deposits of $26,088,000, were unlicensed banks in the hands of conservators; while seven, with deposits of $5,405,000, were insolvent banks in the hands of receivers.

The licensing of 26 banks last month brought the number opened or reopened during the first 10 months of 1934 to 403 national banks, with $349,809,000 frozen deposits.

By the close of October, the number of unlicensed national banks in the United States had been reduced to 15. Of the 1417 banks (including 10 state banks and trust companies in the District of Columbia which come directly under the Comptroller's jurisdiction) which remained unlicensed on March 16, 1933—the first day after the termination of the general banking holiday—1075 banks, with $1,792,899,000 frozen deposits, have been reopened under old or new charters or absorbed by going banks; 30, with deposits of $11,204,000, have quit or withdrawn from the national system, and 297, with frozen deposits of $153,336,000, have been placed in the hands of receivers.

Oil Trade Asks Abandonment Of Federal 'Gas' Tax

Opposes the Use of Levies for Other Than Road Construction

DALLAS, Nov. 14 (AP)—Directors of the American Petroleum Institute described gasoline taxation yesterday as an exclusive function of the State and urged the elimination of federal, county and municipal levies on the motor fuel.

Resolutions adopted at the fifteenth annual meeting of the institute here opposed the use of proceeds of gasoline taxes for expenses other than highway construction.

At the same time, however, Baird H. Markham, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee, expressed fear that oil men could not hope for an immediate lessening of a billion-dollar annual tax bill.

He declared 118 taxes on the industry last year yielded more than $1,000,000,000 in revenue, while petroleum's net earnings were $204,000,000.

Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and oil code administrator, was to appear before the convention late today after which there were tentative plans for him to make a tour of the East Texas oil field, a trouble spot in the industry.

Principles and factors in allocation of production within prorated pools was the chief topic of the production division today.

Directors of the institute, increased to 91 members, continued their sessions, with the principal business that of selecting officers for another year.

The program committee of the planning and co-ordination committee had before it conferences designed to effect a solution of differences between independent and major interests, which precipitated a temporary suspension of the gasoline purchase program in East Texas.

Peru May Move to Give Aid To Country's Sugar Industry

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—Peruvian sugar producers are clamoring for relief and their situation appears so serious that Congress is confronted with a problem whose solution is of vital importance to the country, since sugar is one of its principal products.

Some observers fear that complete paralization of sugar plantations is imminent because of the disparity between costs of production and selling price. Others point out the danger of increased unemployment. Substitution of other products to replace sugar is suggested.

Proposals now before the Principal Commission of Finance are expected to be submitted to Congress shortly.

These measures of relief include exemption of the sugar industry from the 1 per cent tax ad valorem placed on all exports, and from the tax on profits, during the crisis.

It is also urged that the price of fertilizer be reduced so that sugar would pay the same as other articles of prime necessity, such as maize, garden truck and fruits.

Quotas for irrigation projects paid by the sugar lands would be cut in half, and the executive would be empowered to reduce tariffs on materials used in sugar production, as well as, in collaboration with the Finance Ministry, grant subsidies if necessary.

Encouragement is offered in the new trade treaty with Chile which assures free entry of Peruvian sugar up to 70 per cent of requirements.

The National Agrarian Society, however, views the Chilean treaty as actually restricting one of Peru's two important markets, for the balance of 30 per cent is open to competition. England is at present the best customer for Peruvian sugar, but the market may be reduced by Dominion preference.

The society addressed a memorial to the President calling attention to the serious crisis in the sugar industry because of low prices and loss of markets. Complaint is made of the taxes, some of which have increased since the days of prosperity. New progressive income taxes and rising price for guano will hit farmers heavily, it is alleged.

The memorial points out that sugar must compete with protected and subsidized sugar in foreign markets, and is at a tremendous disadvantage in distance from Europe. Santo Domingo, the nearest competitor, enjoys a three to five advantage in ton rates.

The society urges that a commercial treaty be drawn up with Great Britain to insure a fixed percentage of consumption. It concludes by pointing out the possible necessity of limiting or paralyzing work on the sugar estates.

Members of the society met with the finance minister to discuss relief measures, including reduction on railway and steamship rates.

Richard J. Lockett, long a resident here and prominent in sugar interests, supports the opinions that the industry is indeed in a precarious condition. The price has fallen steadily for five years, nullifying efforts to economize. Capital is exhausted due to below-cost prices, so that mills may close, unable to secure credit, and facing the closure of the English market. Although the present price level may be only transitory, Lockett expects a protracted period before reaching prices high enough to cover production costs. He believes the government should eliminate duties, taxes, etc., contributed by the industry, and take steps to enlarge markets for other industries as well as sugar.

The sugar industry employs the greatest number of people per land cultivated, Lockett says, and closing the English market would be disastrous. In negotiating an agreement with Great Britain, he urges the inclusion of cotton, also in a critical condition and facing the closing of the Liverpool market.

Peru could offer Britain preferences which would not conflict with national manufactures nor diminish government income, although he admits Britain could not set a quota sufficient to cover all export of Peruvian sugar. The colonies are increasing their production, so that several countries are also bidding for part of the 700,000 tons needed yearly by England.

Lockett suggests that domestic consumption might be considerably increased, and that Peru should buy from those who buy her products. Workers released from a ruined sugar industry might be temporarily absorbed by the cotton industry, but restrictions would ultimately bring a day of reckoning.

Tonnage and value statistics indicate that it is only in the current year that the sugar crisis has become acute. Figures for 1920, an abnormal year, were 249,963 tons exported, valued at 124,679,100 soles.

In 1925, exports were 208,140 tons, valued at 25,701,330 soles. Between than and 1933, tonnage reached a high in tons of 366,232 in the last year, valued at 33,878,801 soles, while the low in tons was 300,432 tons, valued at 45,973,810 soles in 1927, indicating the fall in price.

English purchases amounted to 8,871,870 soles in 1930; 15,313,103 soles in 1931; 16,447,136, and 17,265,744 soles last year. Chile bought 9,945,214 soles in 1930, falling to 8,495,214 soles in 1931, and 6,883,043 soles in 1932, but rising to 10,084,212 last year.

October Department Store Sales Higher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—October department store sales are reported by the Federal Reserve Board as 11 per cent larger than a year ago, or 7 per cent after allowance for an additional business day this year.

The San Francisco and Richmond Federal Reserve Districts had the largest gains, 20 per cent each. Atlanta following with 18 per cent.

The usual seasonal increase over September was reported, the board's seasonally adjusted index remaining at 75 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, but still four points below August.

All districts had increased sales for the 10 months to Oct. 31 the average increase being 13 per cent. The most favorable showing for this period was made by Atlanta, with 28 per cent gain.

Brazil and Germany Conclude Trade Talk

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—Conclusion of Brazilian-German negotiations for a commercial accord is announced by the foreign office. The results will be submitted to both governments for approval.

In the meantime, trade is to continue under present arrangements "without difficulties of impediments," it was stated, to assure that commerce between the two countries will not be interrupted.

The German mission will proceed to Uruguay and Chile.

Argentine Exports Increase 30.1 P. C.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 14 (By U. P.)—Argentine exports increased 30.1 per cent in value during the first 10 months of 1934 over the corresponding period last year, according to official statistics.

Total valuation was placed at 1,212,213,000 pesos ($404,071,000) compared with 931,885,000 pesos ($310,628,000).

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

BOSTON ON BEACON STREET
NEAR BERKELEY—Attractive 8-room apartment, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, 2 maid's rooms, storeroom, 3 fireplaces, 2 electric refrigerators; owner moving away. Box J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration
811 Beacon St.—4-5 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $55
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $60
87 St. Stephen St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $33 to $50
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $40
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston, Laf. 7840

BOSTON—Throughout Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Fenway, modern 1 to 5-room heated kitchenette apartments, $25-$50 up; furnished slightly more; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, Office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 9-7.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 8 Walnut Avenue—6 or 8 rooms, hot-water heat. Call Belmont 0829-M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 8 Walnut St., near Porter Square—6 or 8 rooms, hot water heat. Call Belmont 0829-M.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up
20 Charlesgate West Boston

HYDE PARK, MASS.—Beautifully furnished, heated apartment in exclusive residential section; must be seen to be appreciated; garage; reasonable. Hyde Park 1828.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.
5-room furnished and heated apartment, near Christian Science church and transportation. 17 Pulsifer St., Newton North 0611-W.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.
24A CLEARWAY STREET Boston Ken 4182

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete maid service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Sunny, attractively furnished 4-room apartment with glass porch, overlooking Western Mountains. 18 Golf St.

BOSTON—Sunny 3-room apartment; large kitchen, overlooking roof garden and church park; price very reasonable. Ken. 5188.

3-ROOM furnished apt. and kitchenette and bath; Dec. to May, $90. Phone Kenmore 9840. F-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

FOR SALE—Crocheted bedspread, popcorn design, three-quarter size, $50, full size $75. Write Box C-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Made to order—Antelope and Silks. Petit Point mounted; recaning. MARIE POUGET, 202 West 80th St., New York City. Traf. 7-5085.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

EARL D. GASKELL
SUCCESSOR TO
BEAUCHESNE, Inc.
Automobile Body Work—Refinishing—Collision Work Our Specialty
70 FORSYTH STREET, BOSTON
TEL. KENMORE 3370

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to renovate, remodel or repair your home? We shall be glad to furnish you with information or advice. We can assist you in obtaining information pertaining to the Federal Housing Administration Plan, for financing your work. Avail yourself of our contracting experience and integrity which are at your disposal. We cover greater New York, Long Island and adjacent New Jersey territory. PETER REISS CONSTRUCTION CO., 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-1932.

1934 Local Classified

CORSETIERES

THE OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP
Phone Ashland 4-6642
381 Fifth Ave. (bet 35th and 36th Sts.), N.Y.C.
Personal service given to all fittings of the famous Gossard corsets, girdles, step-ins and foundation garments including "MisSimplicity." Also brassieres and bandeaus. Special repair service

MAY I call at your home to analyze your figure for guidance, correction or control, to insure proper foundation garment; reasonably priced. MINNIE R. MENDELSON, 175 Sherman Avenue, New York City

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

LILYAN L. MAHER, formerly of Clearway St., has resumed business at 52 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 33), and will be glad to renew acquaintance with her former business friends; dressmaking; alterations; reasonable. Com. 9444.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with right type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

WE SUPPLY on short notice well recommended help. BRAXTON'S AGENCY, 365 Columbus Ave. Com. 8155. We specialize in colored help.

FIREPLACE WOOD

FIREPLACE WOOD
All Hard Wood, Cut to Any Length
$15 per cord
KINDLING WOOD
CENTRE NEWTON 4814

FOOD PRODUCTS

DELICIOUS Vermont Clover Honey, new crop from bookkeeper; 5-lb. pails, $1.00; 2½-lb. pails, 55c. WILDERNESS HONEY APIARIES, R. D. 4, Middlebury, Vt.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BARGAIN FROM THE GAY STUDIO
2 beautiful hand-hooked rugs $50 each or $75 for both. Tel. Gra. 1499-M. 99 Beach Street, Wollaston, Mass.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions, Remodeling, Repairing, Restyling. Special attention given to individual needs. 185 Tremont St., Boston LIB 2724-25

GIFT SHOPS

GIFTS
Christmas assortment ready; for children and grown-ups; useful, unusual, unique in price. The Diversity Shop, 91½ Norway St., Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia Suburbs—Beautiful, harmonious home for those needing loving, experienced care, rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

HOUSES TO LET

WOLLASTON, MASS.—5-room bungalow, garage; excellent neighborhood, hot water heat, fireplace, large screened-in porch, attractive garden; 6 min. to train cars, stores and beach; $55 per mo.; adult's pref. 61 Willow St. Granite 3529-M

HOUSES FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive 3-room, cozy bungalow near beautiful Coral Gables, completely furnished; accommodate 5 persons; Frigidaire, Solar System; garage; will rent for season. MAJ. A. L. HAYWARD, 3611 S. W. 16th Terrace.

INSURANCE

Harold B. Rupert
AUTOMOBILE—HOUSEHOLD
INCOME—PROTECTION
LIBERALITY—ECONOMY
Personal assistance on all adjustments
33 Broad St., Boston, Mass. Hub. 7670

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton Waltham Elgin; diamond watches $15 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING AND STORAGE
Long-distance moving, full and part-load service to over 600 cities; return-load prices. Phone for estimate.
Continental Delivery Assn.
30 Liberty St., Newark, N. J. Ph. Market 2-4484

PART loads wanted TO, full loads wanted FROM Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at once. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS
L. S. Gibson, 383 Newport Av., Wollaston, Mass.
Open Evenings Tel GRAnite 8479.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Sloeum 6-8200.

Local Classified

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big downlight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1442.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc.
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT DORA, FLA.—Beautifully located private home in ridge section offers accommodations; large shade trees, wide lake front; modern brick house, furnace heat; near town; good roads. MRS. LEROY C. SMITH.

PRINTING

PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-6147.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALESMEN to present our complete line of alkalis, chemical cleaners and detergents to dairies, hotels, schools, apartments, etc.; liberal commission. For interview phone MR. HODGES, Newton North 6113 (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Large, sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON, MASS.—Quiet, comfortable small room, close to The Mother Church; reasonable. B. M. GOUDY, 220 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE—Unusual rooms; board optional; excellent location; near Coolidge Corner; parking, $5 and up. 81 Green St. Long. 0858.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1870 Beacon Street, Suite 1—Attractive room in pleasant surroundings. Tel. Asp. 4139.

GUEST HOUSE, Near Washington Sq., Brookline, Mass.—Sunny warm rooms, comfortably furnished, fireplace, continuous hot water; home cooking; garage. Aspinwall 4211.

N. Y. C.—Large, artistically furnished front room, $7; references; near all transportation. University 4-4804, 612 W. 112th Street. DIERS.

READING, PA., 111 S. 6th St.—Quiet, comfortable rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred; central location; rent reasonable.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Sunny, warm room, in private home; for business woman or teacher; best location. Gra. 2803-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A home for rest and study; warm room with board; permanent or transient guests welcome; reasonable. Beacon 5728.

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars, trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2634

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT — Handyman-caretaker; references; go anywhere; no pets. Phone Salem 331 or write Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Steady, reliable, good driver, make own repairs; reasonable wage; go anywhere. ALLEN POLLITT, 1089 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 14 years' experience; Washington and Pennsylvania licenses; good mechanic; go anywhere; one week's service for trial for expenses only; courteous, honest. 8 East St., Sanford, Maine.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, age 42, qualified with years of experience, now under temporary ban of law reformed and must be assured of a position before released; will do anything; any locality in North or South America. G-47 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN wishes opportunity to be useful, highest character; limited journalistic experience; college graduate; any activity or location. ROLAND SAWYER, Durham, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED, refined woman desires position companion to lady or care one child; capable taking charge home; no encumbrances; experienced driver. Box J-33. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCELLENT cook and gen'l maid (colored); ref.; near Boston; trained, trustworthy. Box K-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXCELLENT, experienced cook, capable food manager; well-balanced meals; splendid references; American; city or Florida. Endicott 3-8437, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER-companion; competent, excellent reference; Christian Scientists preferred; go anywhere. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

MUSICIAN — Expert stenographer (young lady); desires part time position. Tel. RUTH PRYNNE, Rh. 4-2174, 210 E. 77th, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Exp. 9 yrs.; capable assuming charge small office or dept. 400 Elmwood Ave., Sigel Hall, 306, Buffalo, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL stenographic service; addressing, mimeographing, multigraphing, court reporting; rates reasonable. MISS L. DELL SETTLES, 528 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Tel. Capital 7793. Established since 1924.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

YOUNG native French woman offers instruction in French. EUGENIE GAUTIER MADDOCK, 231 Park Dr., Boston. Tel. Comm. 7469.

TRUCKING

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSFORTATION CO., 39 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark N. J. Humboldt 3-4783. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Han. 3131.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOS ANGELES—A few desirable furnished and unfurnished suites for rent in refined own-your-own Los Altos Apts.; 24-hour switchboard service. 4121 Wilshire Blvd.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Singles, doubles, bachelors; roof solarium; 24-hour switchboard; garage service; maid; refrigeration; fire- and earthquake-proof; convenient to cars, bus, churches, parks, shopping, ocean, mountains. MARLINROX APTS., 938 S. Lake. DRex. 1133.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

NUTS

SEND one dollar and receive 2½ lbs. large size superior quality Carlana Pecans, or $1.85 for 5 lbs. POSTPAID. Satisfaction guaranteed. CARLANA ACRES, Ocean Springs, Miss. *(West of the Rockies add 15 cents)*

REFRIGERATORS

WE SELL used Frigidaire, Kelvinator, Electrolux refrigerators at low prices; export, wholesale; repairs. PILGRIM REFRIGERATION CO., 43-47 39th Place, L. I. City, N. Y.

REPAIRING

MOTH HOLES, BURNS, TEARS in silks, linens, woolens, invisably rewoven by economical new method; mail service. STITCH-IN-TIME REWEAVERS, 1107 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TOLEDO, OHIO—Superintendent, assistant, broad experience in auto production, designing and bus body construction; best of references. L-50, c/o Representative, 3314 Willys Parkway, LA-3462.

STORES TO LET

THERE is an opening for furniture store in Manistee, Mich. We have an ideal location next to largest and livest specialty shop north of Grand Rapids. HARVEY LARSON, Traverse City, Mich.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's 27th Department Managers' Sale

Two Weeks—Nov. 5 to 17

An event of interest to every shopper within reach of M. E. Blatt Co.! A million dollars worth of timely, seasonable merchandise at savings that are decidedly worth while. Every department in the store participates.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at S. Carolina Aves.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
Established 1903

BLOOMFIELD

A. HENRY STRUBBE
HOME MADE ICE CREAM and FINE CANDIES
All orders receive prompt and careful attention.
69 WASHINGTON ST., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0626

BRIDGETON

Gather Up Your Useless
GOLD and SILVER
and Get Useful Dollars for It
Ask for MR. A. B. CRUTTENDEN
Representing Brunner's, Jewelers
Daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M. at
WOODRUFF'S PHARMACY
12 N. LAUREL STREET

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We satisfy the most discriminating.
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave. 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
156 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
in all its branches.
14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A Full line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-6 $2.50 - $3.45
534 MAIN STREET

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Martens'
SODAS, SUNDAES, ICE CREAM
CANDIES THAT ARE GOOD
391 Main Street Or. 3-8680

ORANGE 5-0700
EAST ORANGE-NASH, INC.
441 MAIN STREET
AUTHORIZED SALES—SERVICE
USED CAR BARGAINS

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

EAST ORANGE *(Continued)*

The Fall is rich in FICTION
Rent a Good BOOK
New Picture Puzzles just in.
370 MAIN ST. 560 CENTRAL AVE.

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

Chas. T. Horncker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

ENGLEWOOD

THE DUNWOODY CO.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
USED CARS
Phone Englewood 3-3737 59 Engle St.

HACKENSACK

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET IT AT
Feist Bakery
We Satisfy in All Dainty Work
247 MAIN STREET
HACK. 3-1409

HOBOKEN

Grulich and Sons
FLORISTS' ARTISTS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.
616 Washington St. Phone Hob. 3-0510

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
HUDSON SHOE SHOP
519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.
Bayonne 3-0398

H. J. Goodenough
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln Street

MAPLEWOOD

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
HEINZ ASSORTED SOUPS
Regularly $1.80, now $1.59 per doz.
HEINZ BAKED BEANS, $1.59 per doz.
177 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W, Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings from 9 to 10 o'clock.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

The Fashion Center
Coats, Dresses, Sportswear
Millinery
Moderately Priced
We specialize in fitting the larger woman in half and quarter sizes.
556 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Silver Individual Millinery
Hats Ready Made and to Order
49 CHURCH STREET

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
TO SERVE ONLY THE FINEST QUALITY OF FOODS PROCESSED BY TRAINED DIETICIANS. WE MAINTAIN A UNIFORM HIGH QUALITY, OFFERING THE MOST APPETIZING FOODS MADE OF THE PUREST AND FRESHEST PRODUCTS AVAILABLE.

MISS EVERETT, Inc.
Gowns
Sportwear
Millinery
Conservatively Priced
492 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR

Painting and Decorating
HELGE A. T. AKERBERG
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-5638

Montclair Tailoring Establishment
Do your Clothes need Remodeling?
My work is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. Braverman, 189 Glenridge Ave., Montclair
Tel. Mtclr. 2-2674

MONTCLAIR FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
16-18 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
MOVING-STORAGE-PACKING-SHIPPING
MONTCLAIR 2-0040

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS and BAGS for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Order Monograms Now
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
418 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

New Stock of Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Crystallized Cherries, Pineapple and Ginger.
New Laird's Cider ½ Gal. 27c, 1 gal. 47c.
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

Mrs. Theresa M. Clemens
"The Modiste"
The better dressmaking at prices to meet prevailing conditions.
Rooms 5 and 7, Hinck Building
Telephone, 2-4537 Montclair, N. J.

Oriental Rugs
The Gift That Lasts
C. M. Arslanian
25 South Park St. Tel. Montclair 2-6260

The White Elephant Shoppe
Old China, Silver and Glass
We buy and sell Old Gold, Platinum and Silver.
417 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
8 No. Harrison Street, East Orange

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR *(Continued)*

THANKSGIVING FLOWERS
FLORAL ARTISTS
Massmann
416 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-3000
201 Bellevue Ave. Upper Montclair, N. J. Phone 2-1500
FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS

WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0574
RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

Cardell's Service Station
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.
Phone Montclair 2-9284

HEAVILY FURRED COATS
Suede Cloth in brilliant Cherry, Irish Green and Blue with flattering Raccoon or French Beaver Collars at a special low price **$28.00**
Miss Frances Shop
470 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-4320

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

NEWARK

QUALITY CLEANING SERVICE
Suits, Topcoats, Plain Dresses
$1.00
—HOLLAND'S
587 So. Orange Avenue Phone Es. 2-1610

WEINER & HALL'S SHOES
Men, Women and Children
EXPERT FITTERS
108 Halsey Street, Newark, N. J.
Phone MItchell 2-9199

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ROSSO'S
FRUIT SHOP, Inc.
For Quality
PUBLIC SERVICE TERMINAL
PHONE MA. 2-6164 NEWARK, N. J.

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

BERKELEY BOOK SHOP
New Books—Lending Library
Greeting Cards
605 BROAD STREET NEWARK, N. J.
Mezzanine Floor
Delivery Service Tel. MI. 2-8284

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone ORange 4-0200
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main St.
Orange, N. J.

Ridgehurst Service Station
Phone OR 5-9614 A. A. Hildebrand, *Prop.*
TIRES BATTERIES
GAS SUNOCO OILS
Specialized Lubrication *All Kinds of Accessories*
322 Main St. West Orange

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables, Sea Food
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 {7055 7056

REGAN'S HARDWARE
Hardware, Household Wares, Paints, Plumbing Supplies
307 MAIN STREET OR 3-5489

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
124 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

Order Your Christmas Cards
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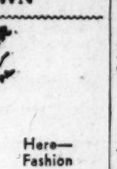

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Adoption of By-Laws Is Act That Actually Establishes Organization

Selection and Wording of By-Laws Should Have Careful Consideration—Must Not Clash With State or National Statutes

Parliamentary Law Simplified
Third of 18 Articles

By Arthur T. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first article in this series listed certain fundamentals of common parliamentary law. The rules of common parliamentary law, which are the result of universal experience, are also of universal application. By general usage they govern all deliberative assemblies.

Their universality, however, renders them inadequate, for *all* the needs of an organization. Some of them may not be consistent with the purpose of an organization. To supply this deficiency a permanent organization adopts special rules which are "tailored to measure," adapted to its own particular needs, and which apply to it alone. These rules are called by-laws. Compared with common parliamentary law, they constitute special parliamentary law.

It was the custom at one time to separate these special rules into two groups: the constitution and the by-laws. (The prefix "by" is derived from an ancient word meaning "town." A "by-law" was a "town law" as distinguished from a state law, and so the less important special rules came to be called by-laws and the more important the constitution.) Originally, the rules in the constitution were more difficult to change. Nowadays, it is common practice to follow the same procedure in changing all special rules. Hence, there is no longer need for separation. It is simpler to place all special rules in one group called by-laws. Organizations incorporated under the laws of their respective states receive a charter from the state, which serves in place of the constitution.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

By-Laws Should Be "Made to Measure"

The adoption of by-laws is the act that actually establishes an organization. The selection and wording of them deserve the most careful consideration. They should include only those provisions which a group deems essential to its continued existence and which are so important that they should not be changed without the knowledge of all members, and then only by a two-thirds vote. The by-laws are arranged in articles which are further subdivided into sections.

By-laws may be as simple or as extensive as the size and purpose of an organization require. A typical set would include:

Article I. Name.

Article II. Object.

Article III.
- Sect. 1. Qualifications of members.
- Sect. 2. Election of members.
- Sect. 3. Dues.

Article IV.
- Sect. 1. List of officers.
- Sect. 2. Duties of officers.
- Sect. 3. Nominations and elections.

Article V.
- Sect. 1. Regular meetings.
- Sect. 2. Special meetings.
- Sect. 3. Annual meetings.
- Sect. 4. Number required for quorum.

Article VI. The executive board.
- Sect. 1. Duties.
- Sect. 2. Meetings and quorum of board.

Article VII. Standing committees (how selected, duties, etc.).

Article VIII. Designation of parliamentary manual to govern in all cases not covered by by-laws.

Article IX. Provision for amendment of by-laws.

In organizations having both constitution and by-laws, the former would be restricted to the simplest and most essential of the above points, while the by-laws would amplify them and include any other rules which an organization deems necessary.

There is nothing to prevent a body from adopting any rule as part of its by-laws, even though contrary to accepted usage. It must not, however, be contrary to the laws of the nation or state. A rule thus adopted becomes binding and supersedes any rule of common parliamentary law on the same point which may be included in the parliamentary manual selected by the organization. Hence, great care should be exercised not to include in by-laws rules on points already covered in common parliamentary law, unless a different procedure seems advisable.

For example, common parliamentary law decrees that a majority decides most questions (see Fundamental No. 10). An organization may feel it wise to have certain officers elected by a two-thirds or even three-fourths vote. A rule to this effect should be placed in the by-laws. In all cases make sure that the wording of the by-law states clearly what is meant. For example, the rule just mentioned might be included in the by-laws as requiring a "two-thirds vote of those present." This is not the same as a "two-thirds vote." The former must take into consideration all present. The latter does not count those not voting. Obviously, there might be a great difference in the result, depending upon which rule governs.

By-laws should not be too easy to change, and yet it should be possible to change them if need arises. Some provision for their amendment should always be included in the by-laws. The usual rule permits them to be changed at certain meetings, by two-thirds vote, after notice of the change has been sent to all members. The notice protects all members from any change without their knowledge. The two-thirds vote makes sure that a considerable proportion of those voting approve the change.

Sometimes an organization adopts a motion establishing a policy of governing its future conduct. If such a motion does not conflict with some previously adopted motion or the by-laws, it may be adopted at any meeting by a majority vote. Many organizations gather such rules into a separate group called standing rules. This segregation is simply a matter of convenience. It does not make such motions more important than other regularly adopted motions. But, like all ordinary motions, these standing rules, if changed without notice, require a two-thirds vote (see Fundamental No. 11 and later article on Rescind). They may be suspended temporarily, however, by a majority vote at any meeting.

In the order of their importance, the charter ranks highest (or the constitution, if there is one), next the by-laws, and then the standing rules. All take precedence over common parliamentary law as represented by the parliamentary manual; that is, they govern in case of any conflict.

[Fourth article: "The Whole Is Greater Than Its Parts."]

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist; in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND — Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Thursdays, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI—Fridays, 1:30-1:45 p. m., WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Nov. 17, Dec. 1, 15, 29, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

BUFFALO—Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc-229m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE — Fridays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

GREENSBORO—Sundays, Nov. 18, 25; Dec. 2, 9, 16, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc-208m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

PITTSBURGH—Thursdays, Oct. 25 to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45-7:00 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc-200m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

OTTAWA — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CRCO, 880kc-341m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE — Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

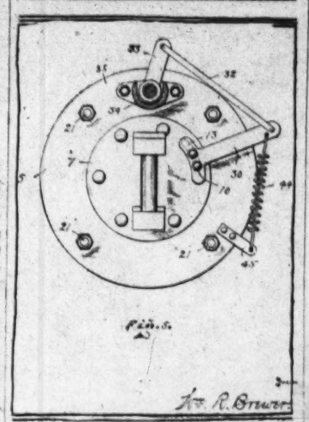
AUCKLAND — First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

Short Is Top Sergeant at 22

Earl L. Short of Kansas City, recently named a "top" sergeant at Fort Crook, Neb., is 22 years old, believed one of the youngest in the United States army.

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Brake Mechanism

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is a reproduction of an actual patent drawing to show the form in which mechanical ideas are presented. In this case, the technical diagram represents a new type of automobile brake invented by William R. Brewer of Duluth, Minn., and given United States Patent No. 1946928. The inventor contends that his brake has a larger factor of safety than any other now in use, having almost 100 per cent braking contact, and so constructed as to be practically noiseless and proof against deterioration or sudden breakage in any part.

Moments Musical

Frederic Delius

No. 26

MANY musicians seek a refuge from the busy world, a sort of paradise of their dreams. Performers have to emerge from their shells and go on tour, but composers can hibernate indefinitely and "create" to their hearts' content.

Delius as a young man chose sunny Florida. To him, an Englishman, it was what the South Sea Islands are to Americans, a place where one could live in primitive luxury amidst fruit and flowers. True, his father had an orange plantation on which young Frederic was to work, but he had other hopes and dreams, and these were ripening as fast as the fruit on the orange trees.

One day in Jacksonville, Delius met a teacher of composition in a music store and started to study with him. After a year or so, he wrote to his father saying that he was giving up the fruit business at once and going to Leipzig to be a composer. Nothing could stop him. He was soon in Europe.

Some critics have said that all his compositions are like honeysuckle and candied fruits, but while they are beautiful and very melodious, they are also strong, sincere and full of meaning. His *concerto* for piano, written for and dedicated to my friend Theodore Szánto, is a gloriously beautiful work. Szánto told me to get it and learn it, for he considered it one of the finest modern pieces for piano and orchestra. I have certainly never regretted learning it. It is so masterful.

At first, Delius was not appreciated in England. He went to Paris to live, and often visited Berlin, where he was very friendly with Busoni. Egon Petri tells me that he and Delius were often together at Busoni's, and that Delius was always very retiring and did not really "find himself" until quite late in life. Delius eventually withdrew to the quiet little village of Grez-sur-Loing, near Fontainebleau, France. He became almost totally blind. But did this handicap stop him from composing? Certainly not. He engaged a young composer to write down his ideas, dictating the harmonies, melodies and orchestration as an author would a book.

While living in Fontainebleau two years ago, I noticed one day a group of English people near the town of Grez, and thought they were probably waiting for a glimpse of the former King and Queen of Spain, who frequently rode on horseback, or even on bicycles, in the beautiful forest there. I learned, however, that they were a delegation from the city of Bradford, Yorkshire, who had come to pay a visit to Delius and bestow on him the freedom of their city, making him an honorary citizen. He could not go to Engand to receive the honor, so they came to him. This recognition by his fellow-countrymen cheered Delius considerably.

He was one of the first British composers to use folk tunes and rhythms. One hears them in his *Dance Rhapsodies* and *Brigg Fair*. While in America he loved to hear the Negroes sing, and in recollection of these days he wrote *Appalachia*, which is a set of variations on an old slave song, with final chorus and full orchestra.

I greatly enjoyed hearing Beatrice Harrison, the talented English 'cellist, play his violoncello concerto with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra several years ago. As she is visiting the United States again this season, perhaps she will repeat the performance.

Frederic Delius recently passed away. The musical world will probably now hear more and more of his works, and be enriched by them.

SONYA MICHELL.

Daily Anecdote

Musicians Differ

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE musicians of 2000 years ago evidently had tempers similar to some of the present day, although the term "temperament" may not have been applied in those times.

Plutarch, who lived in the first century, told the story of Ismenias, a flute player, who was summoned to accompany a sacrifice. He had played for some time, but no good omen had appeared. His employer impatiently snatched the flute and placed it to his mouth. His music, if such it could be called, was terrible, and the whole company remonstrated; but, behold, a happy omen soon appeared.

"There!" he exclaimed. "To play acceptably to the gods is their own gift."

"While I played," replied Ismenias with a smile, "the gods were so delighted that they deferred the omen in order to hear me the longer; but they were glad to get rid of your noise on any terms."

Just Two Weeks Old

The Faun Was Glad to Have Its Breakfast Interrupted So That Hazel Hindmarsh of Colorado Springs Could Take Its Picture for the Monitor Camera Club.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Dives"

THE Way-shower's parable of the rich man who wore costly robes and "fared sumptuously every day" (Luke 16:19), while "a certain beggar named Lazarus" (verse 20) lay at his gate in the most dire need, is constantly spoken of as the parable of "Dives and Lazarus." However, it is of interest to recall that the name "Dives" is not found in our English Bibles.

This word *dives* is borrowed from the Vulgate, or Latin version of the Bible, where it is used to translate the words "a rich man." Thus "Dives" is not to be regarded as a personal name.

The New Testament gives us no hint as to the real name of this wealthy citizen, though traditions dating from about the third century of the Christian era name him either "Nineuis" or "Nineve." It may be added that the "Lazarus" referred to in the parable is not to be confused with the brother of Martha and Mary (John 11:1ff.).

Quotation for Today

EXAMINE yourself whether you wish to be rich or to be happy. And if you wish to be rich, know that it neither is a blessing, nor is it altogether in your own power; but if to be happy, know that it both is a blessing, and is in your own power; since the former is but a temporary loan of fortune, but the gift of happiness depends upon the will.

—EPICTETUS

Parables of Safed the Sage

Instructing the Conductor

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

FROM the days of my youth I have beheld with Admiration the Engineer of the Train, and that Admiration groweth no less as I have come to understand somewhat better what his Responsibilities may be. But I have come to know that, important as is the Engineer, the Conductor is the man behind him, and he is the man who telleth the Engineer what to do.

But this I have learned, that the Conductor cannot be at one time at both ends of the Train. And Trains are long.

Now there was a Long Train that stopped at a Division Terminal. And they cut out one car and set in another. And they Iced the Coolers and Oiled the Wheels, and Filled the Tanks with Water. And I saw and beheld how many men were at work at the same time beside the Cars, and Inside the Cars and on Top of the Cars and Under the Cars and Between the Cars.

And there appeared to be a Master Mechanick who Directed them all. And he it was who knew when the Tanks were filled with Water and the Coolers filled with Ice and the Journals Greased wth Oil and everything Swept and Garnished. And the Conductor waited beside the Train, Two Thirds of the way to the Locomotive, waiting for the Signal from the Master Mechanick that the Train might go.

And I said, The Engineer directeth the Train, and the Conductor directeth the Engineer, and the Master Mechanick directeth the Conductor.

And then I went to where the Master Mechanick was standing beside the Train. And he was looking at a man who squatted between the cars, and was working with a Monkey Wrench at something which I did not very well understand. And as nearly as I could discover, everything else about the Train was ready, but this bolt or nut or whatever it was had been the last thing to be adjusted before the Train could move. And the Master Mechanick said unto the man between the cars, Is she all right now, Bill? And the man between the cars answered, Yea. And he cast out his Wrench and his Other Tools, and he made haste to creep out from between the cars. And he spake unto the Master Mechanick, and said, Lettergo.

And the Master Mechanick held up his hand and waved it.

And the Conductor held up his hand and waved it.

And divers Persons shouted All Aboard.

And the Engineer pulled out the throttle.

And the Man who had been between the cars said unto the Master Mechanick, It was in an Hard Place to get at, but we got it. And they went their way and the Train went its way, and I went with the Train.

And I said unto myself, The Conductor weareth an Uniform with Brass Buttons, but he taketh his instructions from the Master Mechanick. And the Master Mechanick weareth a Gray Business Suit, but he taketh his information from the man between the cars. And the man between the cars weareth Overalls, that are very badly spotted with the places where there is no Grease. Yet he is the man who first telleth when the Train may go.

But the Passengers knew not of the Master Mechanick, much less did they know of the man between the cars. Howbeit, they saw the Conductor in his Uniform.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

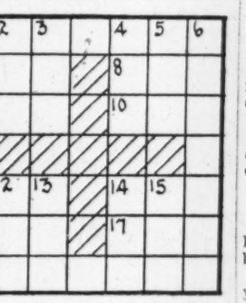
Knife Sharpening

NOT daunted by finding himself out of work, one family man collected a set of tools for sharpening knives and scissors, bought a good sharpener, and then called from door to door and offered to sharpen and repair any tool around the house. He often found that scissors only needed a tightening of the screw and a sharpening of the blades to put them in perfect order. He also found many sewing machines in need of proper adjustment and lawn tools that needed sharpening.

He now makes regular routes for this work, and as his service is efficient and his prices reasonable, he daily earns a tidy sum of money.

M. S.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 23



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—One who advises
7—A single spot
8—Reverential fear
9—Appendage
10—Wooden pin
11—Seize suddenly
14—Unit of length
16—Female of the sheep
17—Metal
18—Chosen for an office by vote

Down

1—Daytime entertainment
2—Peruvian plant
3—Bird's beak
4—Strike gently
5—Be indebted to
6—Entertained royally
12—Pointed instrument
13—Insect
14—Witty saying
15—Wrath

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Today's Limerick

Oh, bring back the days of the waltz,
Although they had plenty of faltz;
The dancing pavilions
Have lost their cotillions.—
A couple now hops, skips, and valtz.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

City Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

UNCLE JOHN was a gentleman of the old South. He was going to take his first trip to New York to visit his niece, Betty Lou, who had married and moved there two years before. He was looking forward to the trip with great joy, and the morning of the day of his departure he and his colored servant went up the stream to catch a mess of mountain trout to take along.

Soon they had a large number properly packed in moss in a basket. And the moment Uncle John arrived at Betty Lou's flat, he proudly showed them to her.

"But, Uncle John, there are so many! What do you think I can do with them?"

"Why, share them with your neighbors."

Betty Lou explained that in big cities people did not have neighbors. She had been in the flat two years and had never spoken to anyone, although the lady across the hall was very attractive, and often when Betty was lonesome she wished she knew her.

Uncle John said nothing, but began to put some trout on a bed of moss on a plate. Then he looked at Betty Lou and said: "Now you come with me. I am going to give these to your neighbor. Cities might be different from villages, but there is no use being afraid of each other and being lonesome. Of course she will like this mess of mountain trout." And before Betty Lou could protest, Uncle John was ringing the bell, and soon was graciously explaining the situation to the attractive lady.

Betty Lou stood in the background, but quickly found herself and Uncle John in the neighbor's living room. Yes, the neighbor was alone in the city, and often was lonesome. Many times she had wished Betty Lou were her friend.

The visit was a beginning of a lovely friendship.

In Lighter Vein

—Humorist

Manager: "Come, come, Miss Smith, you waste too much time on your personal appearance."

Typist: "I'm not wasting it, Mr. Brown. I've only been here a week, and I've had proposals from both the chief clerk and the cashier."

Everything!

"How is everything at your house?" asked the friend of the bridegroom.

"Oh, she's all right," responded the young husband happily. — *Toronto Globe.*

Perhaps!

Teacher (to class): "Everything I say to you goes in one ear and comes out through the other."

Pupil: "Is that why we have two ears, sir?"—*Pearson's.*

Like Home

"Don't you miss your husband when he is traveling?"

"Oh, no I have a wonderful scheme; I prop a newspaper up in front of his plate at breakfast—and I often completely forget that he isn't there."

Brevities

Humorist: "I am prepared to back my car against a car of any other manufacture," says a correspondent. We can only hope that he never parks just in front of us.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: The television-phone, perfected in Germany, will have its amusing aspects. For instance, the composite face when talking over a rural party line.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Go to School*

By THE HAGERS

"NOW, DUCKLINGS, HAVE YOU EVERYTHING YOU NEED? I HEAR THE SCHOOL BELL RING."
A BUTTON POPS OFF BILLY'S COAT; WHILE BOB HUNTS FOR A THEME HE WROTE.
WE SAY GOOD-BYE; THEN BUD COMES BACK— HIS LUNCH FELL THROUGH THE PAPER SACK.
I'VE LEARNED THAT YOU MUST KEEP QUITE COOL WHEN GETTING DUCKLINGS OFF FOR SCHOOL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

From Relief to Security

"I WANT to warn you as solemnly as I can that the danger of attaching public outdoor relief to our American political system is very real," said Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, addressing a philanthropic gathering in New York the other night. Today in Washington a group is working on a program the wisdom of which will do much to determine whether relief shall eventually give way to a system of economic security or whether it shall in some way be saddled upon the Federal Government even more tightly than now. This is the Social Security Council, of which the President's Committee on Economic Security, with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Hopkins as leading members, is the nucleus.

Out of the conferences will come recommendations for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and possibly health insurance, mothers' pensions and other forms of security. The immediate temptation in attempting to launch a social insurance system under conditions of depression and stark, widespread need is to try to make the leap too quickly from relief to security. Naturally, it is desirable and important to taper off relief payments as soon as possible. But it is essential to remember that unemployment insurance is fundamentally a long-term safeguard against effects of another depression, rather than an instant mechanism with which to jack ourselves out of the present one.

An insurance system becomes a real cushion only after it has been operating long enough in favorable circumstances to accumulate a reserve. If the Government should attempt at once to inaugurate pensions or benefits to the idle on a sufficient scale to absorb the present relief load, a vast federal subsidy would be required to get the plan started. In other words, the Government would still be paying relief, but under the guise of an insurance, the insurance features of which had not really started. Thus the security plan would start off badly by confusing public relief with economic self-support.

Thus there are two extremes, both of which threaten to make relief a fixture in the American system. One of these is the do-nothing course of failing to provide any form of economic security and so having to continue some public dole to millions who will not supinely consent to starve. The other is the sentimental course of throwing relief needs and insurance all together and so encouraging a disposition permanently to look upon social insurance as a form of political pap.

Between the two dangers should be found a practical possibility of facing relief needs candidly so long as they exist and of devising job insurance and retirement plans in which the benefits paid will bear sound actuarial relation to the sums paid in.

Training the Pedestrian

IN AN effort to develop careful looking in both directions by pedestrians, as well as slower speeds at intersections by motorists, New York City's police department has designated the five most hazardous crossings and is planning to carry on this fine public service until all danger spots are mapped and made known to citizens.

Along Forty-Second Street, famous for jingling tunes and musical shows, are two of the worst intersections for pedestrians heading homeward from work or shopping tours between the hours of five and seven in the evening. At Sixth Avenue, where elevated train pillars and platform darken the streets, forty-seven persons were hurt, one fatally, during the last year. Signs and placards contributed by insurance companies because police funds are limited are to be put on display as part of the safety drive.

This is an excellent example of the present trend to teach safety to pedestrians, for no matter how much instruction is given to drivers, some walkers will always try to save a minute and thus give the motorist an unwanted opportunity to test his brakes. With the "hazard" spots firmly in mind, pedestrians hurrying homeward are less liable to step off the curbs, oblivious of traffic lights, in the face of oncoming cars. Minutes may not be saved, but lives will be.

Where Silence Serves Best

"I WISH you'd get me a paper so I could read the account of this," a recaptured murderer who had escaped from a Massachusetts jail said to the police captain responsible for his arrest the other day.

Strange streak of vanity! So it seems to the ordinary law-abiding citizen, but to those most frequently in contact with criminals it is a trait as common as their cowardice. "He's just like all these fellows who think they're great because the police are after them," remarked the chief of police in this instance

Sadly enough, the pitiful vanity of the lawbreaker was, as is too often the case, amply fed. For newspapers, both of the variety called yellow and those considered more conservative, gave major importance to the episode, reporting in great detail the boastful narrative of the convicted slayer describing the manner in which he evaded recapture. The fact that he is back in his cell appeared less emphasized than his brief spell of freedom.

Is any more vivid corroboration needed that the "playing up" of crime news is a vicious form of criminal worship? The picture of the prisoner reading front-page accounts of his jail break, more or less sensationally magnified into a daring exploit, is not a pretty one. But a far worse picture is invoked by the knowledge that this exploitation of a criminal's cunning penetrated thousands of homes.

Thoughtful persons are deeply disturbed at the deplorable frequency with which they are "held up" on the sidewalks by children brandishing toy pistols and crying, "I'm Dillinger! Bang, bang!" or some such belligerent challenge. Except for arming the public with unsensational information of conditions to be faced, while exposing lawlessness in its true despicable character, surely the less said about it the better.

Utilities Freshly Challenged

THE last few days have brought new challenges to privately owned power utilities in the United States. The results of the election in Sacramento, Calif., Memphis, Tenn., and Wapakoneta, Ohio, reveal the desire of these communities to embark on municipal ownership. In St. Paul, Minn., twenty-year franchises for various utilities failed to pass, and in Washington State the Bone bill authorizing the extension of municipal system operation outside city and town limits won by a heavy margin. Government ownership lost by the rejection of the Grange power bill in Oregon to legalize a state system free from taxation; and municipal plant programs were defeated in Muskogee, Okla., and Morenci, Mich.

But the most striking challenge comes in the report on the St. Lawrence River project just presented to the President by the New York State Power Authority. The claim that power development on the St. Lawrence would save users in the northeastern states $194,000,000 a year should impel the power industry in the Northeast to subject this enterprise and its own costs and prices to the most searching analysis.

The events clearly show that in numerous regions the public is resolved to see what can be done toward providing itself with cheaper electricity. The people seem unimpressed with the facts that electrical energy is being sold today far below prewar prices and that the average cost of such service in the home is about a dime a day. They are asking whether present prices are as low as is consistent with a fair return on a reasonable investment well managed.

Rising costs, increasing taxation and governmental competition becloud the private utility outlook just now. In the more forward-looking circles of management, however, there is little resentment against government competition provided it be fairly conducted, without unjust subsidies or special privileges denied private companies. Sound policies demand full-length yardsticks. Fortunately for the present outlook, progressive utility men are turning to energetic business building with the aid of rates which stimulate usage as the best pathway out of the forest of uncertainty which they visualize around them. The challenge is one which should bring out the best efforts of all producers and distributors of electricity to serve the needs of their day with enterprise and responsiveness to its opportunities.

"Ads" Pay—Temperance Waits

MUCH of the early objection to prohibition arose out of a conviction that education rather than legislation would best promote temperance. Many newspapers showed themselves in accord with that view. Some went so far as to declare they would not accept liquor advertising if and when prohibition was repealed. For instance, about a year ago the Chicago Tribune stated: "Advertisements of whisky, brandy, gin, rum and similar liquors will not be accepted by the Chicago Tribune with the repeal of prohibition." Recently, however, the Tribune announced that its columns are now open to liquor advertising.

In explaining its change of heart, the Tribune says it "has observed the reasonable deportment of the public in the exercise of its returned right to drink liquor publicly" and "has considered, without alarm, the manner in which the legitimate distiller has sought distribution and customers." Police reports of increased arrests for drunkenness, authoritative conclusions that drinking among young women has become a more serious problem, and that highway accidents and hazards have been multiplied since repeal, may alarm some people. But not the Tribune.

Nor do some other newspapers feel sufficient alarm or responsibility to close their columns to liquor advertising. They may have opposed prohibition on what they conceived to be moral grounds. By some stretch of the imagination they may feel, as the Chicago Tribune says it does, that "without advocating the use of liquor" they can "accept and print liquor advertising." And they profess, as the Tribune does editorially, to be friends of temperance. But can they, having subscribed to the theory that education rather than legislation is the road to temperance, explain how they propose to promote temperance by helping to promote the use of liquor?

The Beard Autarchy

Book of the Day

HE WHO concerns himself with political systems as they were, is a historian. Who deals with them as they are, is a political economist; as they will be, a prophet. And he who devotes himself to these things as they should be, must defy all classification.

It is thus of little use to pigeonhole Dr. Charles A. Beard as suddenly having become a neo-newdealer. His concept is too broad to be tethered to Pennsylvania Avenue. But THE OPEN DOOR AT HOME (in collaboration with G. H. E. Smith. New York: Macmillan. $3.50) offers a superstructure of action to cap the theories that have developed in the Capitol in the last two years. Dr. Beard is not content with having the "abundant life" as an objective. He proposes a system for its precise definition and attainment.

The distinguished historian-politico-economist-without-portfolio would perhaps be the first to point out that his conclusions are completely independent. His logic penetrates deeply to discover the motivating forces in American life. He concludes, in effect, that for the United States, internationalism is outworn if not fallacious. His homemade "open door" is but another phrase for a self-contained America.

Much of economic distress and most foreign relation problems, Dr. Beard believes, are rooted in a system which seeks markets abroad and demands military and diplomatic policies to defend these interests. He would control surpluses instead of exporting them and have the United States—save for minor luxury and cultural imports—cultivate its own garden exclusively. He would bring "the resources and technology of the United States into efficient use" in maintaining a definitely high standard of American life. And as to method:

> The first step would be to create, perhaps under powers already enjoyed, a single national authority, with two divisions: (1) a division charged with the responsibility of fixing a national standard-of-life budget with quantities, qualities and specifications expressed in the most exact and scientific terms; (2) a division of production specialists empowered to show in how far, and by what methods, the resources and industrial arts of America can supply the requisite goods and materials. . . . This would not be another fact-finding commission to heap up tons of meaningless statistics for the bewilderment of the nation. . . It would not be a vague declaration in favor of "the abundant life"; it would be a statement showing the shoes, coats, hats, houses, electrical apparatus and the thousand or more additional things requisite to an abundant life, and a bill of particulars describing the nature and applications of resources and industrial arts necessary to the continuous provisions of the enumerated commodities, including imports needed.

Interesting as is Dr. Beard's plan, it would reverse the hourglass, for his autarchy is based upon a conviction not that economic self-sufficiency is the best system, but that, because of America's natural advantages, self-sufficiency is expedient. His major contribution is a concept that the present crisis is not one of economy alone, but of thought. He sketches the types of thinking which preceded the acts that plunged America into its present difficulties. But he fails to see that progressive thought is by its very nature widening and expansive, and that to restrict the concepts of America by narrowing bonds of economic and political self-sufficiency can hold no offer of permanent solution.

CHARLES E. GRATKE

A House in the Country

From Linoleum Block by Albert Prentice Button. Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Folks by Proxy

CLEM HARDER was out again last night, after the town had gone to bed. I was sitting in the dark on the upstairs porch with the dog, and it was way after the last light had gone out, even in the Thompson's house. They stay up the latest in town. Pretty soon I saw Harder come down the Glynes hill and seat himself contemplatively on the fence that ends near the Four Corners.

He just sat there, watching moths flutter around the town light, with his feet hooked on the middle rail and his hat pushed forward on his head. There wouldn't be much to hear if he just sat there by himself. Still, someone might come along.

Pretty soon someone did. That young artist from the boys' school.

"Evenin'," said Harder, out of the shadows, as the artist came along the road with that little white dog he's got, trot-trotting behind.

"Oh, good evening!" said the artist. He seemed surprised to find anyone but himself up in the town.

"Been a nice day; ain't it?" said Harder, affably, "But we need rain. Sunset didn't look much like rain tomorrow, neither."

The artist tossed a ball to the pup, and the pup chased it cheerfully in the moonlight. "I'm too busy to play with him in the daytime," he said, "so I play with him a little before going to bed. Besides, I come from Florida, and New Hampshire is a new kind of country for me to walk in after dark. I like it."

"Know many people around here?" said Harder leisurely, chewing on a straw.

"No, only the people at the camp, and the postmaster . . . and you," he added, neighborly, smiling in the crisp night air. A rabbit hopped across the road, but the pup missed it, it went so fast.

"Did I hear your line's art?" Harder asked.

"Well, I do a bit of drawing," the artist acknowledged.

* * *

"The's a fellow over to Freedom has a house there; he's a sort of artist, too, I heard tell. He's a writer, though. Never seen him, but heard a lot about him. He come up here first about eight years ago," Harder went on. "To Freedom, that is. Just blew in there, asked some questions at the filling station, an' hired a room off'n the Gaineses, sayin' he wanted a place for vacation an' work, so he could see the mountains. Seemed a nice young feller though he didn't act as if he ever was in the mountains before. Sometimes they couldn't understand his jokes, but we get kinda outa touch up here sometimes with what they talk about in cities."

As I listened I smiled a little because the man whose name Harder mentioned is a nationally known writer of humor, a humor which is in a vein at times so very sophisticated and complex that even people who invariably read Vanity Fair and the New Yorker aren't any too sure what every word means.

"This young feller come every once in a while, winter and summer, for several years. Said he liked Freedom—name of the town, looks of the town, view, people. Then one day 'bout three years ago, he told the Gaineses he was goin' to buy him a piece of land an' build him a house there. My! They was surprised. First they thought he was foolin'.

"But say! He bought him the land, an' got up an architect from the city, an' he hired people to dig the cellar; he contracted to put out quite a sight o' money, all in a short time. People begun to wonder about the bills. But almost before they got settled to wonderin', he began to pay, so they quit wonderin' an' got thankful. Them things don't happen every day in Freedom. You must've seen the house now; one of the purtiest in the whole o' Carroll County.

* * *

"Well, the house got finished, an' he had drays come from the city with furniture. Land! You never saw such stuff; electric ice boxes, a machine to do the washin', another to do the ironin'. 'Lectric radio, a big one; 'lectric stove. More things!

"The Gaineses begun to be kinder sorry. He was comp'ny. An' Mis' Gaines hated to lose her good boarder, 'cause he kep' his room there all the time, after he started to build, whether he was in town or not. Sometimes he'd be gone weeks at a time, but his rent'd come reg'lar. An' letters to Mis' Gaines. Two come from China.

"Anyhow, the house was ready to move into. He said he had a lot of friends comin' up for a housewarmin'. He an' the Gaineses was sittin' on the porch when he said it. Then he said, 'Come on in a minute, I want you to look at something.'

"Well, they went in, wonderin' what new notion he'd got.

"Well, in the house he turned on the light over the dinin'-room table an' he took a piece of paper out of his pocket an' put it down in front of them. It was a document, with two witness names signed to it. An' he said, 'I wanted to show you this.' An' what d'ye think it was?"

* * *

The artist, who had been listening closely to this long recital, murmured, "I don't know; what was it?"

"Well, it said that this was this young feller's house, but that in consideration that the Gaineses took him in, a stranger, when he come to town, not knowin' anythin' about him, but always bein' so nice, he was puttin' it in legal form that, as long as they lived, his house would be the Gaineses' house. Just like their own. If he was there, all right. If he wasn't, all right. They was to have their friends come there just like he has his, an' treat everythin' in it like their own. In fact it was their own, theirs an' his. A certain amount o' money would be turned to 'em every month to run the house, an' some more for them besides, but more as 'friends an' companions' instead o' housekeeper an' gardener.

"Well, the Gaineses was surprised. Mis' Gaines, she laughed an' cried both, an' the young feller said, kinder embarrassed, 'Well, you've been nice to me.' An' the next day he went away, an' when he come back with his friends for the housewarmin', he told them the Gaineses was his folks, livin' in the house with him.

"Sometimes he ain't there weeks at a time. The Gaineses keep their little house down in the village they had forty years, but they moved their livin' things up there on the hill. An' they love it. I guess half the time they think it's a dream, but if it is, nobody ain't tried to wake 'em up."

J. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cost of Crime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some years ago, when the allies were engaged in attempting to reform Russia, papers in the United States carried reports of Red Army losses in large, round figures. Finally someone added the figures and revealed that the newspaper slaughter of Russians was a little greater than the total population.

Today, we fall into a similar error in counting the cost of crime. We are inclined to say that crime costs two or three billion dollars a year. The record, no doubt, is accurate. But the reader is left with the impression that all of that money is really lost. Actually it experiences a change of ownership and is not lost at all. I realize that the banker who pays a $50,000 ransom and the insurance company settling a claim of $18,000 for a bank robbery have lost, together, $68,000.

My contention centers around the fact that the loss is not permanent and that the $68,000 gets back into circulation. It is not dropped into the bottom of the sea. In a way, it continues to fulfill the purpose for which it was minted.

When the discussion centers around the cost to the taxpayer, we are on a firmer foundation. We then realize that the campaign against crime can very easily save each of us a certain amount of money in taxes annually.

I have been wanting to get at this topic for quite a long time, and I am writing now because of the very comprehensive and exceedingly constructive series of anticrime articles appearing in the Monitor.

I think your work in this connection deserves universal approbation. At the outset emphasis upon home influences leading the child away from wrong associations has gained my own earnest study. I do not think that my two small boys are remotely in danger of drifting into the gang, but the far-sighted and thorough discussion in the Monitor is valuable in guiding their parents toward avoidance of the little irritations that might rob the children of the fullest opportunity for unhampered unfoldment.

San Juan, P. R. C. LEIGH STEVENSON

President Wilson and General Wood

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

William Dana Orcutt's article on Leonard Wood mentions "the slight placed upon him by President Wilson in keeping him at home after America entered the great war."

If you will ask the Springfield (Mass.) Republican to do so, they will refer you to the first issue of that paper after President Wilson's death. In it was a copy of the President's letter to the editor, *confiding* to him as a friend the fact that he could not make public that the reason he did not send Leonard Wood overseas was because *Pershing did not want him.*

President Wilson bore the odium of his patriotic deed until the day of his death—no small matter in the United States of that time. It was an act of heroism which the annals of the day knew not of, so could not record. NELLY HALL ROOT

Los Angeles, Calif.

"Where Is Farm Parity?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding your editorial of Oct. 19, "Where Is Farm Parity?" you say, "The 1909-14 level may do to shout at for the present, but a broader conception will be necessary as the basis for the continued systematic planning which . . . is necessary for agriculture." May I venture the opinion that the answer to the question used as a caption is so obvious that the failure to voice it is significant. The Christian Science Monitor is a journal which has added to an already deserved prestige by its courageous, able and frank discussion, in recent months, of economic subjects too often ignored or glazed over. That such a publication should handle the question of "farm parity" with gloves, even as the countless commentators who have preceded it, should call for analysis.

Farmers can achieve "parity" only when the price of their product is fixed by the same standard used in pricing those things they must purchase. The industrial and white-collar workers' consuming power is at a low ebb now, through farmers' inability to purchase goods and services priced by a standard which includes interest, profits, high salaries, etc. What will be his condition if the billions invested in the production of the vital necessity, food, also press for similar payment? What if farmers' services be valued as the more favored craftsman or business man?

I venture the opinion that even the candid discussion of such a proposal places the present economic structure in such a light that only the economic heretic like myself dare embark thereon. D. F. MACDONALD

Boring, Ore.

[Editor's Note.—The need for equitable adjustment of economic burdens and returns as between farm and industrial workers is obvious. The editorial on farm parity did not deny this, or attempt to "glaze it over." It questioned certain methods by which some have hoped to achieve the correct balance between farm and industrial income, especially those methods which employ merely a certain price level as the gauge by which to make the necessary adjustment.]

The Wide Horizon

Take War Out of the Air!

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

THE growing official pessimism as to the possibility of protecting cities which may be attacked from the air is a remarkable feature of recent days. In various capitals mock airplane raids have been made and the authorities have announced without ambiguity that the theoretical result has been the complete destruction of the objectives. The defending forces have been outwitted and outfought. They have served no useful purpose. There is nothing to be done against an invader. Doom may fall at any moment on Paris or on London. And so forth.

Now to the lay reader this confession of hypothetical defeat is so insistent as to arouse suspicion. During the last war it was regarded as treason to talk dolefully about the possibilities of defeat. But now, in advance, the officials vie with each other in provoking panic. If they succeed in scaring the people, as they apparently wish to do, the consequence will be a general exodus from the large centers whenever war begins, and hopeless confusion in the country. On any rational ground, therefore, it would seem that the authorities are behaving with incredible folly.

* *

It follows that this present inculcation of fear is either the work of amazingly incompetent rulers, or is done with some occult design. For there is no reason whatever why the aerial maneuvers should not have been carried out secretly, or at any rate without publication of the result. Nobody but the expert, acquainted with all the data, could decide whether a city had been theoretically wrecked or not. For my part I happened to be in a city over which these maneuvers were taking place, and discovered no trace of operations which had been advertised in all the newspapers for some weeks before. Yet I learned next day from the official statement that the place had been laid waste. The defense forces, mechanical detectors, airplanes, machine guns, antiaircraft guns, had been of no avail, and the city was in ruins. No one in the city would have been aware of it had not the communiqués told him so.

What then is the object? To obtain money for more and more airplanes for reprisals? By an appeal to the indignation, the fear, and the base passions of men, to push forward armaments? It would be lamentable were such the aim—lamentable in its implication of the need of strong measures to arouse democracy to action, and lamentable in its reasoning that the destruction of the enemy cities is the proper and only means of "defense" today.

* * *

It is acutely suggested in some quarters that the authorities are bluffing. They have, it is whispered, secret weapons, various kinds of rays, which they might employ, but they wish to persuade the "enemy" that they are helpless, and so prepare a surprise for him. That is indeed a plausible explanation. But it is surely a clumsy way of deceiving the "enemy," at the price of disseminating fright.

Yet the real outcome of this manifestation of defenselessness is a strong movement against all aerial warfare. Cannot there be a pact to end air fighting? Cannot we take war out of the air? Is it not possible to conclude conventions which will eliminate, at any rate, this folly of mutual destruction?

Thus in the popular French newspaper L'Intransigeant, a writer points the moral:

> Several weeks ago London was destroyed theoretically by airplanes. Yesterday it was the turn of Paris. Tomorrow perhaps it will be the turn of Rome or Berlin. The machines, even when they are expected, even when their attack has been foreseen and prepared for by those who are to suffer it, arrive without being seen, encounter no obstacle and accomplish their task. It seems established that there is not and there cannot be a defense aviation.
>
> Aerial warfare is not a combat in which the most powerful and most adroit bear off the advantage. It is a series of alternate destruction, in which there is neither victor nor vanquished, but only victims on both sides. To a first annihilation will succeed a second annihilation by reprisals. If humanity wished to disappear it would not act otherwise.
>
> There is only one means of safety: it is to renounce military aviation and to agree to use no commercial machine for warlike tasks.

* *

This quotation is typical of what thoughtful men are saying everywhere in Europe. A former French Air Minister, Pierre Cot, who was partly responsible for the enormous development of French aviation, now proposes the suppression of national military aviation, and the organization of international supervision of commercial air fleets. He adds, it is true, the favorite French suggestion of an international airplane force—though it would seem absurd, after condemning a weapon because it is too destructive and inhuman, to hand it over to an international organization which will bomb in the name of peace. The chief point is rather that of suppression of military aviation

Whether we have, in fact, reached the stage in which we could destroy each other, it is probable that we shall some day; and it is elementary wisdom to come to an understanding on the air weapon today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

The Problem of Indian Reform

By The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare

G. C. S. I., D. C. L., LL.D., Secretary of State for India

(The Indian constitutional reforms have sprung once more into the forefront of world happenings with the approaching publication of the long-awaited British parliamentary report on this question. The following special article explaining the position that has been reached is from the fountainhead. Its writer is a leading British Government representative upon the committee.)

I GLADLY RESPOND to the invitation of The Christian Science Monitor to place before its readers an outline of the Indian constitutional problem as it now presents itself to the Government and Parliament of Great Britain. After a long period of searching discussion, we are approaching a very important point in our work.

For several years we have been constantly engaged upon the investigation of the problem. First of all, there was an inquiry by a Royal Commission, headed by Sir John Simon, which twice visited India. Secondly, a series of three Round Table Conferences has been held in London, the special feature of these conferences being that Indians were for the first time brought into direct consultation with representatives of the British political parties without any distinction of status. Thirdly, after these protracted deliberations, the Government formulated its concrete proposals.

Lastly, Parliament set up a very strong committee of both houses to examine the whole question in general, and the Government's recommendations in particular. This joint committee has been at work for 18 months. When its report has been presented, the Government will prepare a bill, and a bill that, in the nature of things, will inevitably be of unparalleled size and complexity. The consideration of the bill will be the main preoccupation of the British Parliament next year. Such, then, are the stages in this long process of investigation.

I cannot now anticipate the recommendations of

the joint committee. But I will try to summarize the character of the problem, so that your readers may be better able to appreciate the recommendations when they are published.

Our work, for I have been a member of this committee, is based upon a declaration made in the name of the British Government in 1917. The declaration is worth quoting. It stated that the policy of the British Government in India was "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Since then, the principle of responsible government has been in partial operation in the provinces of India, but not in the Central Government.

By the principle of responsible government we mean, of course, that executive power is placed in the hands of ministers who command a majority of votes in an elected legislature, and that, if these ministers cease to command a majority, they have to resign and make way for others whom the legislature will support.

We are aware that other countries, and the United States of America in particular, have built up democratic institutions without adopting this principle. We are aware also that some countries which had adopted this principle have recently abandoned it, at least for the time being. We ourselves, however, continue to believe in it, and Indians have learned by our example and precept to regard it as the due and natural course of their political evolution. Of course we must be guided by the lessons of practical experience. But in the developments which have so far taken place in India, there is no sufficient ground on which we should be justified in departing from the principle to which we pledged ourselves in the Declaration of 1917.

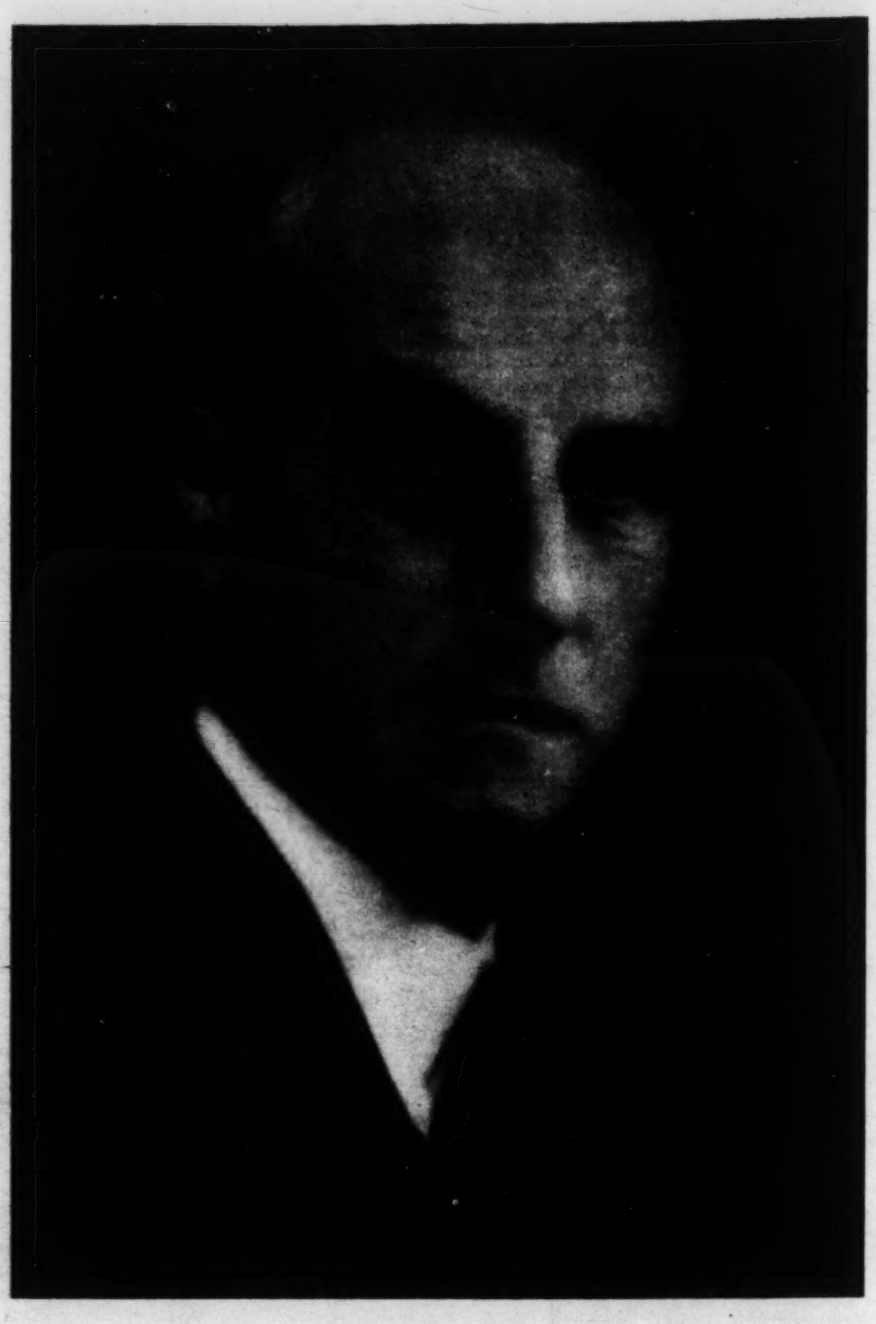
* * *

In its application, however, we must be careful to go no further than the political conditions of India will justify. In particular, we have to take account of the peculiarities of the country, and of the essential points of difference between Indian conditions and those of other countries in which similar institutions have been developed. Let me suggest certain of these considerations that differentiate the Indian from the American and European constitutional problems.

India, I need hardly say, is a very large country with an immense population. Under an autocratic system of government a large degree of centralization was possible. With the growth of parliamentary institutions much more devolution from the center to the provinces is inevitable. Moreover, while there is a small element of highly educated and politically conscious people amongst the population, the great majority of the inhabitants have no comprehension of the larger questions which affect the country as a whole. There is, therefore, the dual problem of creating representative institutions to suit the needs of vast masses of people at a low level of political development, and of insuring that such transfer of power as takes place is not merely a transfer from a bureaucracy to an oligarchy.

* * *

Secondly, India consists not only of the British Indian provinces, in which representative institutions have existed for a considerable time, and in which the system of responsible self-government has already been partially introduced, but also of the Indian states, which, though under the suzerainty of the British crown, retain under their treaties and engagements varying degrees of independence, practically amounting in some cases to complete internal sovereignty. The suzerainty of the Crown has hitherto served to secure a sufficient degree of uniformity between the states and British India in essential matters concerning the whole of India. But if this uniformity is to be placed upon a secure and satisfactory basis for the future, a constitution must be devised in which autocratically governed states and democratic provinces can collaborate in matters of common interest. For that reason alone, an Indian federation will be unlike any other federation.



SIR SAMUEL HOARE

Thirdly, there is what is known as the communal problem. India is split up into several mutually exclusive religious communities (of which the Hindus and the Muslims are the greatest), and religious differences extend through the whole political, social and economic system in a way that can only be appreciated by those who possess direct personal knowledge.

I have no space in which to develop this consideration, but it is necessary to emphasize its importance because I imagine that it is the most difficult of all the factors in the Indian situation for people in other countries to appreciate. I think, moreover, that the Hindu point of view is better understood in foreign countries than that of the Muslims and other minorities.

The anxiety of the minorities to have their rights and interests safeguarded has undeniably increased with the closer approach of self-government. This factor accounts for many of the complications and anomalies which will have to find a place in the new Indian Constitution. Nationalism is undoubtedly a potent force in India; but, when concrete rather than abstract questions are involved, the Nationalist outlook is profoundly affected by communal considerations. The lack of confidence between the communities does much to impede the progress of India toward self-government as we understand it.

* * *

There are admittedly many important spheres in which India is ready for an extension of self-government. None the less, if the guiding hand of Great Britain is withdrawn too far and too soon, the result will be disunion and confusion, a disaster for India herself and a danger to the rest of the world. The unity of India never existed before the advent of British rule. It still to a great extent depends upon it. The British connection created the financial credit of India. The British Government established the rule of law. Neither of these great assets would be safe unless British experience and authority are retained for some time longer as an ultimate reserve for difficult times.

Finally, the responsibility for defense cannot pass into Indian hands as long as India is dependent for its safety upon forces which include a large proportion of the British army, the ultimate control of which the British Government and Parliament are bound to retain.

That a federation of all India—that is to say, of British India and the Indian states—is the only logical means of meeting the requirements of the case is accepted by everyone. But it will be a federation unlike other federations, not only in its institutions, but also in the manner of its creation. It will rest with the Indian states to enter the federation individually of their own free will, and upon their readiness to do so the coming into being of the federation must depend. So far as British India is concerned the federation will derive its origin and its authority entirely from the Parliament of Great Britain. It will not be the result of an agreement between individual units already possessing independent sovereign powers and wishing to combine for certain common purposes.

Some, though ready to concede an advance in the provincial sphere, would not proceed to the consummation of the federation at this juncture, and others would be ready to go to great lengths in meeting the claims of the politically conscious classes in India. In any event, at whatever point the balance may finally be struck, the result will be a very substantial development of self-government. Affecting as it does the political organization of a population which amounts to a fifth of the human race, so great a change will have repercussions not only in India and the British Empire but throughout the whole world. The British people are fully conscious of their grave responsibilities. They hope that their decisions will be followed with sympathetic understanding by the peoples of other countries, and especially by the people of the United States of America. You and we have for generations past trodden the difficult path of political liberty. Both of us have a special interest in the great experiment that we are attempting in the Indian subcontinent.

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Europe's New Boy King

Peter II of Yugoslavia Is the Third Child to Rule Under a Regency in His Country, and He Has Been Prepared for His Onerous Tasks

By R. H. Markham

EUROPE HAS A new boy king. Eleven-year-old Peter the Second of Yugoslavia automatically came to the throne when his father, King Alexander Karageorgevitch, was assassinated in Marseilles on Oct. 9. His position is tremendous for a boy of his years, for he rules, with the aid of regents, a country of 14,000,000 persons, a country which is regarded as one of the pivots on which the peace of the world rests.

At the time King Alexander was assassinated the boy prince was studying in England. He immediately returned to his kingdom. As he arrived in Belgrade, his capital, and left the special royal train, he was greeted by the three regents, by the members of the Government and by a long line of army generals.

It was a very formidable sight with which to confront a frail and somewhat retiring boy, who has barely passed his eleventh year, but the lad had already become accustomed to public ceremonies, to saluting and being saluted, to watching parades and to mingling with grand people, wearing glittering medals and brilliant, many-colored uniforms, so he was not overawed by the stern and solemn assembly that had come to bid him welcome. Unhesitatingly he passed from general to general, from minister to minister and from regent to regent, reaching up to shake hands with his mighty subordinates.

* * *

The little ruler of Yugoslavia was meeting the men who are to rule over him. He inspected a company of his handsome royal guards, took their salute and received the report of their commander. As the head of the army, he received the greetings of his generals, as the head of the state he received the good wishes of his ministers, as the head of the dynasty he accepted the homage of the three regents, his cousin Prince Paul, who was educated at Oxford and is a brother-in-law of Princess Marina; Dr. Radenko Stankovitch and Dr. Ivo Perovitch, Ban or Governor of the Banat of the Save. All these representatives of the might and the wisdom of Yugoslavia pretended to be in the service of a little boy, to accept a tiny lad as their chief and master.

Peter has been converted into a symbol, into an emblem of authority and power. He is the insignia of a royal house, the incarnation of national strivings and of national hopes, a bridge leading Serbian history over a deep chasm.

It is into this impersonal symbol that events have converted him, but in reality he is anything but impersonal; he is an intensely vital, charming and lovable boy. In outward appearance, he is a genuine Yugoslav, representing the famous Dinaric type, which is tall and slender, with long, thin face and fine, resolute features. Peter's dark eyes are serious and thoughtful and his chestnut hair is usually combed down so as largely to cover his forehead. He has already donned long trousers, which match a rather long overcoat and soft hat, but he often wears plus-fours or shorts.

As the eldest son, he has a feeling of responsibility and has always tried to show his brothers, the seven-year-old Tomislaw and five-year-old Andria, the things every boy should and should not do. The three sons and their attractive young mother, Queen Marie, the daughter of Queen Marie of Roumania, constitute one of the most charming family groups to be found in any land. Their photographs are familiar throughout Yugoslavia and everyone here, regardless of his attitude toward King Alexander's political policies, is exceedingly fond of the three little sons.

* * *

The Queen has made their upbringing her special task, and the devotion and efficiency with which she is fulfilling it serve as an example and an inspiration to all her subjects. In the summer she goes with her boys to the seashore, and in the winter vacation to the mountains. They are together in the nursery, in the palace gardens, in the kitchen, in the school and often in the woods heavy with snow. Of course, these princes have not lacked the virile, manly training which every Balkan father demands for his sons, but they have been especially fortunate to be taught kindness, courtesy and gentleness by an admirable mother.

And the atmosphere of the home has been ideal. To be sure, the exceedingly heavy duties of King Alexander prevented him from associating much with his children, but he was a worthy husband and exemplary father and both parents inspired trust and confidence in their sons.

Many an hour Queen Marie and the former Crown Prince, now Peter the Second, have worked with mechanical toys, for both like machinery. Before Peter left Yugoslavia to attend school in England, he and his mother assembled a little motorcar, which actually ran, and later constructed from ready-made parts a beautiful sailboat. The new King likes to work with electric apparatus, too, and once surprised his younger brothers by installing an electric bell that badly disturbed the lessons of the day, until its novelty wore off.

The young King is good at sports. He can skate and ski, he swims and rows well, and has ridden horseback since he was five years old. He was given a very sedate and somewhat squatty pony for his first lessons, but now he is allowed to ride a much more spirited gray horse.

Strange to say, he likes to fish and waits long and patiently for bites. Such a temperament will probably serve him well in the turbulence of the Balkans.

Peter has done well with his studies, finishing the primary school course a year sooner than is usually done. All three princes speak English as their native tongue, because that is the language of their mother, who is the daughter of Queen Marie of Roumania, who in turn is the daughter of a former Duke of Edinburgh. The little princes have always had English nurses and tutors in the household. Peter made excellent records in preparing himself for the Sandroyd School in Surrey, England, which he entered only about a month before he was suddenly called home to Belgrade to become King. While in England he was popular among his companions and has always been distinguished by his kindness toward all persons near him, especially toward his tutors, nurses and servants. He used to enjoy taking part in preparing the teas served in the schoolroom and playroom.

Peter will probably look back on those childhood days as the happiest of his life, for now as King he will be bored with tiring meetings, dull ceremonies and scores of formalities distasteful to growing boys.

Besides that, it is not easy to be a King in Belgrade. Peter's family, the Karageorgevitches, would have lived far more tranquilly if they had never acquired the Serbian throne.

Little Peter's ancestors first won prominence when, in 1804, a pig merchant called "Black George" or Karageorge, led an uprising against the Turks who for centuries had dominated Serbia. This was a very long struggle filled with many successes and failures, but Black George was soon eliminated from it.

* * *

Although at first chosen chief because of his bravery and ability, he was later replaced by the founder of a rival dynasty, Milosh Obrenovitch, and was then assassinated. During the century that has followed seven rulers, besides little King Peter, have mounted the Serbian throne, reigning on an average of 15 years each. Two became rulers as boys and were directed by regencies which in both cases gave Serbia very unsatisfactory governments. Three kings were slain and four were forced to abdicate.

Under the present little King's grandfather, Peter the First, Serbia was converted into the vastly greater kingdom of Yugoslavia, by the merging of the Serbs, the Croatians and Slovenes, so the ruler has come to be known as Peter the Great or Liberator. He voluntarily passed the crown on to his son, Alexander, who, since his assassination, is known as "The Hero and Unifier." Most Serbian kings have been in constant conflict with their people and have paid a heavy penalty for it.

Little Peter's father was the most powerful and in many ways the ablest of all Serbian rulers. His supreme mission was to unify and consolidate the kingdom of Yugoslavia, which is five times as large, with four times as many inhabitants, as pre-war Serbia. Since his father left that work unfinished, the new King faces one of the most difficult tasks that has ever confronted a Serbian ruler. The situation in Yugoslavia has long been exceedingly strained and it will not be easy for the boy to succeed where his father failed..

With its extensive resources and remarkable natural beauty Yugoslavia is the most vitally important country in southeast Europe. During coming months all capitals will watch with the tensest interest the conduct of little Peter's Government and will sincerely say, "Long live the King."

© Keystone

KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA

Torn From His English School, This Self-Possessed and Courteous Boy Has Become Europe's Youngest Monarch.

© Graphic Photo Union

KING PETER ON A FISHING EXPEDITION

The Young Ruler (Left) Pulls in the Net While His Brother Tomislaw Looks on. They Are Here on Holiday Before the Event Which Placed Peter on the Throne.

Redeeming Daniel Boone's Land

In the Tennessee Valley the Government's Great Laboratory Is Being Prepared for an Experiment to Discover Whether 'Planning' Can Restore Barren Fields and End Human Poverty

By Bertram B. Fowler

Photo, Albert Barden
PICTURESQUE—BUT OBSOLETE
This Kind of Mill Was Useful in Its Day, Serving a Small Community, but It Solves No Problems Now.

Official Photograph U. S. Army Air Corps
CHEAP POWER IN THE MAKING
Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals Is an Important Unit in the Tennessee Valley Project. This Air View Shows Well How It Impounds the Water and Helps to Regularize the Flow Downstream, so Halting Erosion, While Manufacturing Electricity.

WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT chose the Tennessee Valley as the laboratory in which to work an experiment in social and economic planning he drew attention to a section of the United States in which were to be found not only most of the problems left over from the past but also the basic solution for those problems.

When Daniel Boone knew the Tennessee Valley it was a different country. Old travelers of that time spoke of the crystal-clear streams, the rolling hills heaped with their covering of virgin forests, with the great stretches of rich bottom lands.

Today, with a hundred years of planless agriculture behind it, the Tennessee Valley presents a different aspect. Gone is the virgin forest. Where much of it was, on steep slopes spilling precipitously down to a brawling mountain torrent, are eroded and gullied barrens, the ribs of the earth laid bare. Back through the hills the corn fields climb the slopes with the fingers of the rain tearing the loose topsoil from the corn rows and spilling it down into the streams below.

Climbing up from the bottom lands everywhere are the struggling farms, little farms with forlorn shacks and more forlorn farm buildings. Here is an agricultural population that has been moving year by year, steadily and surely, toward impoverishment.

In one mountain county last year it was estimated that the average income to the farm was $45 for the year, and $10 of this came from public relief.

The Tennessee watershed, comprising in all some 42,000 square miles, has a population of 2,000,000. Back in the days when mass production was hailed as the new order, these 2,000,000 persons constituted a reservoir from which the cities might draw. To Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cleveland they went, to make high wages in the big factories and industries.

* * *

But with the collapse of the industrial boom the real danger of mass production became evident. The mountaineers, never ones to stay in congested centers and live on charity, thought of their mountain woods and meadows and trekked back to their homes, to eke out bare subsistence and add to the growing burden of poverty and distress, to denude still further the failing acres.

And through the whole scene rolled the mighty Tennessee, figure and core of the whole problem, yet carrying the solution in its surging floods. For the Tennessee is colored with the life-blood of the hills. The brown and turgid waters were made so by the slow erosion of the hillsides. In millions of tons a year the topsoil of the Tennessee Valley states have been going down toward the sea in the waters of the old river, silting up the river bed, wasting the farms. And year by year the Tennessee went on gouging out its banks, stripping away slopes that should have been anchored and held by the binding roots of forests.

Everything in the valley was planless. Progress was considered a matter of chance, prosperity a gamble with weather, the industry of the North and and the price of cotton. There was little industry in the valley, in spite of the fact that in the old Tennessee was an unmeasured volume of cheap power, first requisite for an industrial center.

Yet, perhaps if the river had been harnessed before and industry had come it would have been of the mass production variety, and with the rise of Tennessee other industrial centers would have languished.

* * *

Because of all this the TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) was undertaken, one of the greatest attempts at social and economic planning. Far along the river in northern Alabama there already was one huge dam, a war-time project now almost unused. With this as a nucleus the Tennessee project was begun.

First came flood control. And, when flood control is studied, power possibilities at once enter. For, in order to prevent disastrous floods, the flood waters must be impounded far back in the hills where they come spilling down from the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Cumberlands, the Great Smokies. Enormous reservoirs must be formed in these hills and the waters fed out gradually during the dry season. And, when this is done, the power problem would be solved.

Something of the extent of this problem can be realized when it is known that in flood season 300,000 horsepower can be developed on a "run of the river" plant. The same plant can develop only 50,000 horsepower in the dry season. And just as clearly can be seen the possibilities of power when these floods are smoothed out to spill downstream in a smooth year-round flow.

Hand in hand with flood control and power development must go a system of erosion control. For soil-spilling hillsides are not the proper boundaries for power and flood control projects. Here enters then a plan for reforesting the steep slopes and for starting on other hillsides the forage and grass crops that will bind and hold the topsoil.

Thus, as one follows in logical sequence the steps as they are taken, something of the magnitude of this government attempt at planning becomes apparent. The sweep must be as broad as the stretch of the country and deep enough to touch every single deep-rooted problem.

So it is that from the dam and power projects along the river and its branches, from Wheeler Dam and Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, to the Norris Dam on the Clinch River and the various projects on other tributaries, goes the march of forestry gangs, of agricultural experts, to turn the hillsides green and help the population to farm the country as it should be farmed.

* * *

In the drive the planners find themselves faced by the results of a century of waste: Virgin forests gone, raw materials misused, the valley impoverished. Yet all is there for a rebuilding of the waste. If the topsoil is gone then there are within the district phosphate beds to give fertility back to the land. Among the great power projects are the nitrate plants to produce other fertilizers. And all of them are needed.

But, even with a modernized and sane method of agriculture, the whole district still retains a huge problem. For there is, it is stated, a rural population double the size necessary to till the land. These people must be taken out of the farm picture. How to do it constitutes a problem of the first magnitude. And to the river one must turn once more to find the solution.

Again is heard the slogan of "cheap power." But this cheap power must be used, say those who have studied the problem, not to build up mass production factories through the valley, but

Acme Newspictures
BENEFICIARY
Such Persons as This Little Boy, Descendant of Hardy, Pioneer Americans, Will Be Raised From Squalor if the Government Experiments Succeed.

to help build up a system of small industries, all so closely wedded to agriculture that seasons of production shall correspond with agriculture's season of slack.

Because the valley raises such a variety of products, say these same men, many of the factories should be of the type that will provide the link of cooperation between factory and farm. Already plans are afoot to set up small starch factories to utilize the valley-grown potatoes and sweet potatoes, refineries to handle the large crop of sorghum that is grown. Cheap power is the requisite if such industries are to be built up. And the powerful surge of the Tennessee promises such power when the harness is ready.

* * *

Probably in no other section of the United States is there so much of hand labor and customs and usages left over from a past century. Hand looms and spinning wheels are not uncommon; oil lamps are general.

Into this country the power lines are moving, to bring to the back settlements the luxuries of the city. And here again is where the planning of the whole thing appears once more. Much of the trek to the cities, with attendant overcrowding and the intensification of the mass production problem, is to be eliminated. Indeed, the ideal of small industries built up within a contented community would not be possible unless the advantages of the cities also were supplied.

Again cheap power is required. Cheap

(Continued on page 13)

'Let's Fly for Peace'

That Is the Slogan of Dynamic Mrs. Tate, Air-Minded Member of Parliament, Who Urges a Universal Support of Aviation as Offering Vast Promise for a Better World

By Evelyn Roe

IT SEEMS THEY point her out in the House of Commons as if she were Queen Nefertite, or a priceless tapestry. One grizzled veteran of long political safaris says that every time he sees Mrs. Tate he feels as if he ought to go out and do a good deed.

She is the member for Willesden, and when she made her maiden speech on the thirteenth of February in 1932 it was on the subject of juvenile delinquency, and people gathered about in knots and said with excitement, "Why, it's the best maiden speech ever made by a woman M. P.!"

It was to get ready for a speech she is to deliver in Parliament that she seized upon a holiday and came with her husband to the United States. The speech will consider how to realize the fuller possibilities of commercial aviation in the British Empire. She believes there are many things being left undone in that field. Mrs. Tate is a flier herself, and is going up for her Class B license before long, and she made it her business to fly 7000 miles over the United States so she would know what she was talking about when she spoke of the things commercial aviation may go forward to do.

* * *

But before going into some of the things she thinks, and how inextricably she thinks the future of aviation is interwoven with the cause of world peace, let us look at Mrs. Tate.

She is slender and dark and shines, somehow; she looks more French than she does English, but there is no mistake about her speech. She was born on the island of St. Helena, and that is a mild surprise, because one has got so used to thinking that Napoleon was the only thing that ever happened on the island of St. Helena.

She is a granddaughter of Quintin Hogg who founded the world-famous Polytechnic. Other relatives also have left her legacies, including wonderful traditions of service, and she thought she would try to do some good in a political way. The Conservative Association of the constituency she was to stand for accepted her as a candidate and she went off on a holiday after leaders had had a look at her. People were shaking their heads and saying, "That frail little woman upset the fixed political course of this constituency? Preposterous!" But they did not know the "frail little woman"—who, it seems, isn't frail at all. Nor did they foresee the furious pace of campaign work she would set. A national crisis had arisen while she was on holiday, and she set to campaigning on the ground that a national government would save England. Mrs. Tate never mentioned her opponent in campaigning. She could have made a mud-slinging fight but she fought with clean, fair weapons. . . . She won.

* * *

As a result of experiences that came to her through her parliamentary work, Mrs. Tate became intensely interested in flying and in aviation in general. As she thought about the subject, she began to believe that the way to make aviation truly useful in the world was to reduce its implications as an instrument of warfare and increase its implications as an instrument of peace and understanding between peoples. She observed that the more people tend to associate flying with peaceful interests, the less time they will spend remembering the airplane as an instrument to be used for destruction.

Wide World Photos

MRS. TATE AND FELLOW M. P.'S

The Flying Member From Willesden Is Second From the Left in the Above Group of Feminine Members. She Is Speaking to Miss Cazalet. Lady Astor Is on the Right, With Mrs. Ida Copeland Between Her and Mrs. Tate.

© Universal

Mrs. Henry B. Tate, M. P. (Left), After a Real "Flying Trip" Over the United States, Returns to England, Where She Takes an Active Interest in Aviation Matters Both in and Out of the House of Commons.

And so we talked a little of what she had seen, flying about the United States, and of what she thought flying should mean to people, while her husband, whose grandfather gave the Tate Gallery to the British nation, and who is a flyer himself, looked on, smiling with quiet amusement at the rapier-like use of words characteristic of his spirited wife. "You know I came out here," she said briskly, "because I have heard that aviation in the States is ahead of that in any other nation in the world. The future of aviation is the most important and interesting subject we have to deal with today. Particularly important to the English-speaking nations."

It is a pity that words inherently lag behind Mrs. Tate's extraordinary vivacity of expression and gesture. You wonder if she has ever been in amateur theatricals, her feeling for illustrative motion is so sure, her interpretation of thought so live and spiced.

"The fearful tragedy of the World War put forward the development of airplanes by very many years, but, paradoxically enough, it did nothing on earth to increase the possibilities of aviation. The war forced us to believe in flying, but left thousands of people regarding flying from a purely militaristic and destructive standpoint—whereas that is really the smallest part of its possibilities. Of course most scientific discoveries, and certainly all modes of transport, would be employed by nations as weapons of offense and defense in time of war—just so long as human nature allows itself to remain prey to envy, hatred and malice. But what if we look forward, instead of over our shoulders? Don't we comprehend in flying the greatest potential instrument for forging bonds of peace the world has ever known?

"Think of the flight to Australia. Who can say that the hearts and imaginations of thousands upon thousands of people have not been brought close in a new, peaceful exultation by the thought and sight of such a flight, traversing many countries in a short space of time?

"And even military planes have had their value for peace. The experience gained on military machines made it possible for engine designers and builders to develop the wonderful commercial planes of this moment.

"As I flew over the country—and have flown on the Continent of Europe—I came to the conclusion that flying definitely is going to change our whole mode of life. It is wiping out distances. It is increasing travel. War comes out of ignorance and misunderstanding, and ignorance and misunderstanding fall away when people go and see for themselves.

"Perhaps you yourself have read stories in the papers of the confusion and despair that exist among certain classes in your country; say, among the farmers. But if you take a plane from New York and you land somewhere in Kansas, and you have a chance to see for yourself what the farmers are going through, it occurs to you that you had been misjudging them in some ways and not being truly sympathetic in others.

"You see what I mean? Imperial Airways fly over a route that crosses many different countries, all under different governments, flying different flags, often concentrating on what seem strange political concepts. But the strangeness comes to us out of our lack of knowledge; we fly over the route, we have an hour at an airport in a new country while a ship is being serviced, we have an interchange with a new nationality, we exchange the little chit-chat of human beings, and we have a whole new perspective when we are aboard again and the landing field is receding under the wheels.

* * *

"How in the world could I have seen what I have seen of the United States in one month but for flying? I have traveled only by air. I hadn't much time. I should have had to leave so much undone if I had had to use old-fashioned methods of transportation. No secondhand account, no amount of reading in books and papers and magazines, would have shown me one-hundredth of what I found out by flying. What a grand sense of humor you Americans have; how much trouble you will take to make a stranger feel at home, and happy.

"And from what I have seen of plans for the future of aviation, I believe that within less than a year I shall be able to write to friends here and receive an answer in five days. It has been taking from 12 to 20 days. Do you see what that is going to mean for your own home town? Goods made by you will be selling in Europe three days after leaving your factory. Your Pan-American Airways has given you a perfect slogan, *'Wings for Trade.'* Yes, and it is your trade *with the whole world* they mean. In a few years, I am confident aviation will have created a trade boom and opened up and made populous immense stretches of country now undeveloped.

"And that's where I think the individual comes in. Not a single individual interested in the growth of his or her country can afford to ignore aviation another day, literally. Find out what is being done to support flying in your town, your state, your whole country. We owe such an eternal debt to men and women whose vision, courage, endurance and willingness to take chances have given the rest of us confidence in flying, and built up our airways.

* * *

"I say we all have a part in helping on aviation. The airlines are providing safe, rapid travel and do everything they can to make you enjoy your trip. What about the airports? I believe it will pay to make airports more and more beautiful. Airports ought to be educational centers, as well as places to land. An airport is an ideal place for wall maps and globes, not only maps of its own line but of all the air lines in the world. That makes people want to go places. At an airport transportation history is being made, and so the airport is an ideal center not only for maps but for films on the historical, geographical and political history of the towns, states and countries that incoming and outgoing planes come in contact with.

"In England we have less space

(Continued on page 14)

The Fascist Working Man

Under Italy's New Corporative State Both Labor and Management May Find a New Freedom to Act Without the Unhappy Conflict of Interests so Frequently Overshadowing Industry

By Paul Cremona

THE JINGLE OF coins in his pocket and the song which rises from the throat of the Italian working man can afford no clue to the position of the worker in Italy's corporative state. Yet the daily sight of hundreds of contented workers, reaching their factories punctually by bicycle or on foot from the most distant parts of the city, and raising an arm in the Fascist salute as

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MUSSOLINI SPEAKS TO THE WORKERS—

they march past the inspector near the gate, gives at once an idea of the profound transformation carried out by Fascism in the labor field and of the strict control it holds over the laboring masses.

If a comparison were to be made between the worker's standard of living in Italy and in other countries today, two outstanding factors, in themselves important, lose weight in this particular connection. Wages, for one, whether higher or lower in Italy than abroad, cannot be taken as an indication of conditions, since the Italian is frugal by nature and the mild climate of the country cuts down the number of his requirements. In this respect, the Italian worker has a remarkable faculty of adapting himself to the most varied conditions, and this largely explains how Italian workers, especially from southern Italy, accustomed though they are to live under the blue sky, find no difference in a change of environment, no matter what the personal discomfort may be. Secondly, one cannot compare pre-war and pre-Fascist to present conditions in a country which has undergone so radical and revolutionary a change as that carried through by the Black Shirt movement.

* * *

In many respects Fascism advocates and promotes the progress of the laboring classes, and Signor Rinaldo Rigola, former secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, recently expressed the opinion that Fascism had raised the Italian workman to a much higher standard than in pre-war times. Be it noted that Signor Rigola, despite his connection with the Fascist movement, has remained faithful to Socialist principles.

If, on the other hand, the problem is viewed from a political rather than social or economic standpoint, it must be owned that the Italian proletariat, as placed within the framework of Fascism, have ceased to be the masters of their own individual or collective future, and are entirely managed and controlled by the state.

Fascist labor laws have snatched two formidable political weapons from the grip of the working classes, namely, the strike and political representation through organs elected by the proletariat itself. At the same time, Fascist legislation binding upon all employers prohibits lock-outs and provides for the compulsory recognition of the state as the only regulating body. Moreover, collective labor contracts, reduction of working hours, compulsory insurance and the creation of funds for relief and assistance are measures to the advantage of the laborer, and in practice labor disputes more often than not bring a solution that favors the workman.

The pay-bill of an Italian workman casts light upon the conditions of labor under Fascism. The first figure refers to the ordinary weekly wage received and to special fees for extra work. The minimum rate, which cannot be cut by the employer, is fixed by the Minister for Corporations. Next are the deductions—the workman's dues for social insurance covering disability, old age, unemployment, syndical rates (a few centimes a week for the support of the syndicate), insurance against occupational diseases, and finally whatever may have been charged against the bill during the week in the form of fines or advanced payments. The last figure on the pay-bill stands for the actual amount paid out to the workman.

This slip of paper deals with every aspect of the laborer's life under the new régime. Some forms of social insurance existed in 1920 and unemployment insurance dates back to 1919, but Fascism has revised and improved the system and placed all branches of insurance under the single management of the National Insurance Fund. Dues, compulsory for all classes, are paid in equal shares by employers and workers. Seasonal unemployment does not fall within the scope of compulsory insurance, for experience, chiefly in the sphere of agriculture, has revealed that workers placed themselves on the dole chiefly to save up a small fund for the winter months when crops were scarce.

The institution for the protection of maternity and infants is closely bound up with the insurance scheme, since it provides assistance for prospective mothers, sees that they receive proper care during their confinement, and attends to the health and upbringing of the child until it is old enough to be sheltered in nurseries connected with all industrial plants and other working centers which employ the labor of women. Hygienic measures in factories and the like are enforced through the secretaries of local branches of the Fascist Party.

In surveying syndical organization of labor under the Fascist régime, one of the fundamentals of the doctrine must be firmly borne in mind, namely that "national interest is over and above individual interest" and that "the state holds absolute and unquestioned superiority over citizens." The deep significance underlying the labor charter is the Fascist negation of class struggle, and the consequent attempt at collaboration between classes in the collective interest of the nation. Employers and workers are considered under the single head of producers, and therefore the juridical person of the laborer is placed side by side with that of his employer, as having equivalent weight and value. No such political equality was ever granted to the laborer under democratic or liberal régimes. Furthermore, all classes of workers are now grouped into legally recognized syndicates, whereas Socialism as a ruling party never took the slightest heed of labor unless it represented a fruitful electoral unit.

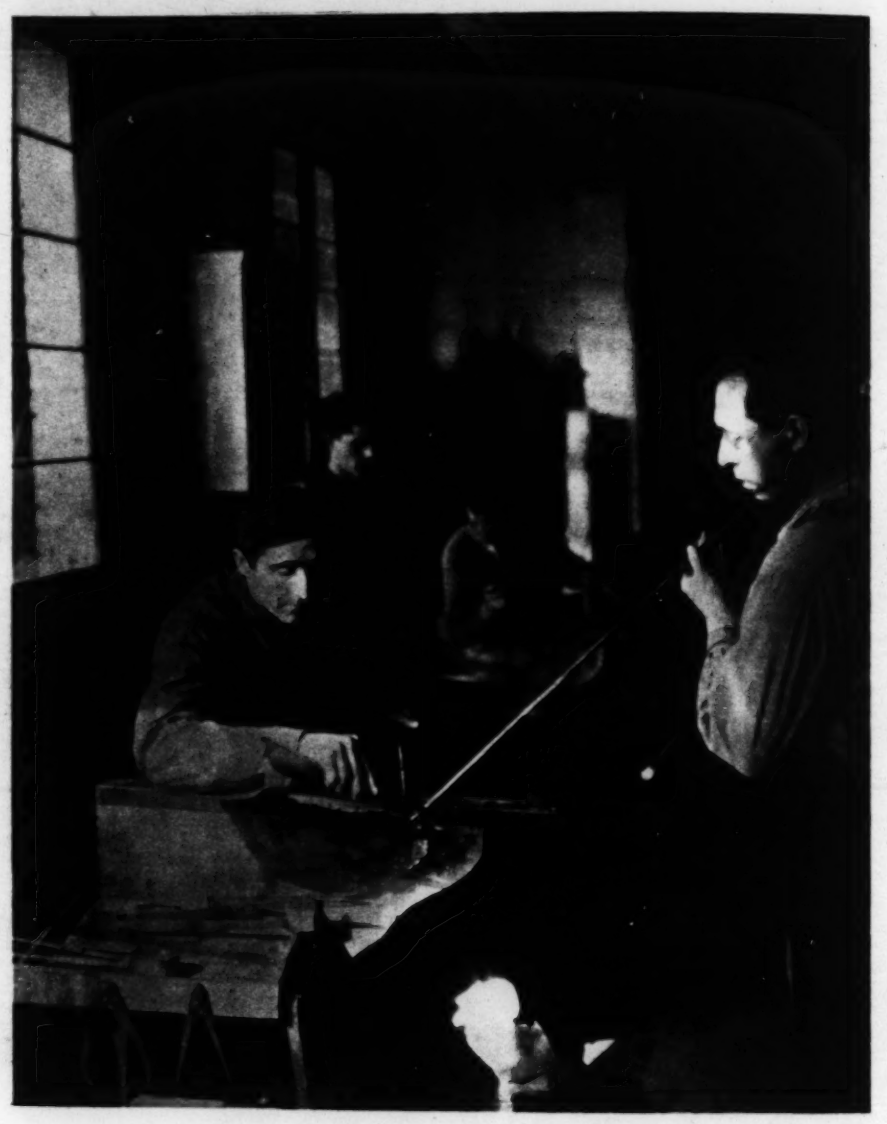
The reduction of working hours and rules governing the employment of women and children are further provisions made by Fascism in aid of labor. The first plan for a 40-hour week was drawn up by the Italian industrialist Agnelli and brought before the International Labor Office at Geneva by the Italian delegation. In spite of these achievements, however, it cannot be said that modern systems have borne their fruit until all such rules and provisions upon labor are universally accepted and enforced.

* * *

Through the Fascist reform, labor has derived the following advantages: reduced working hours, regular payment of wages, a comprehensive system of insurance and prohibition of lock-outs. From a moral standpoint Italian laborers now feel entirely protected from exploitation, both financial and political.

As a counterpart to these advantages, labor has lost the right to elect political representatives individually, and must accept syndical leaders appointed from above. These leaders exercise control rather than receive instructions from the members of the syndical organizations at whose head they have been placed. State control, which is materially useful but morally questionable, does not allow labor to express independent wishes and requirements, or to choose their historical course of action. On the one hand the Italian laborer therefore is gradually being lifted into the position of an employee and on the other is being made into a sort of soldier, belonging to the Fascist militia of labor. The final outcome of this twofold reform can hardly be foreseen, and the future alone will show whether or not the Italian laborer has taken a step forward or has received a setback under the Black Shirt rule.

As now administered in Italy, the syndical system allows reasonable factory discipline to be enforced without provoking strikes, while exploitation of the workman is guarded against by syndical officials who have no professional interest in industrial affairs.



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—SOME OF WHOM ARE SHOWN HERE FASHIONING A GRAPE LEAF IN MOLTEN GLASS IN ONE OF VENICE'S GLASS FACTORIES.

Backed by his syndicate, the working man knows that he is today in a better position to advance rightful demands or legitimate grievances. A dispute about wages or conditions of employment and labor, which in many other countries generally leads to long discussions and eventually to a stoppage of work, is in Fascist Italy referred at once by either party to the syndicate of workmen and the federation of employers. Every possible effort is made to solve the dispute rapidly, but, in any event, work in a factory is never interrupted. The state prevents it and severely punishes the transgressors of the law, whoever they may be.

Generally speaking, the syndicates protect the workmen as far as reasonably possible, but only up to a certain point. In matters of real importance they are powerless, since under the existing political conditions they are invariably decided by higher authority.

(Continued on Page 14)

The Golden Rule in Industry

Experience Proves That Nothing Is Gained Through Strife, Either for Employer or Employee; Solution for Differences Rests in Earnest Striving for Equity

Robert W. Shelmire

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago, Frederick W. Taylor, eminent efficiency engineer, said in "Principles of Scientific Management," "The principal object of management should be to secure the maximum prosperity for the employer, coupled with the maximum prosperity for the employee." With this Golden Rule premise the vast program of industrial efficiency was launched into a world quite unprepared for it. Moral training was already lagging behind the teaching of applied science in a desire to attain supremacy, industry over industry and nation over nation.

Scientific management came, teaching men how to do more work in a given time with the aid of machinery. Then the psychologist followed along with a system of selecting men for the jobs best fitted for them, mentally and physically. So, in a comparatively few years, industry arrived at a very high degree of efficient production. A great burden of drudgery was thus lifted from man's shoulders, with the result that today we find him producing much more than before and with less physical effort.

"Aye, there's the rub." If one man now does the work of ten, let us say, and nine men are thrown out of employment, what then has become of the original principle in this new system of management? Did it not hold out the promise of equal prosperity for both worker and employer? Yes, it did, but the "object of management" was soon forgotten and the Golden Rule scrapped.

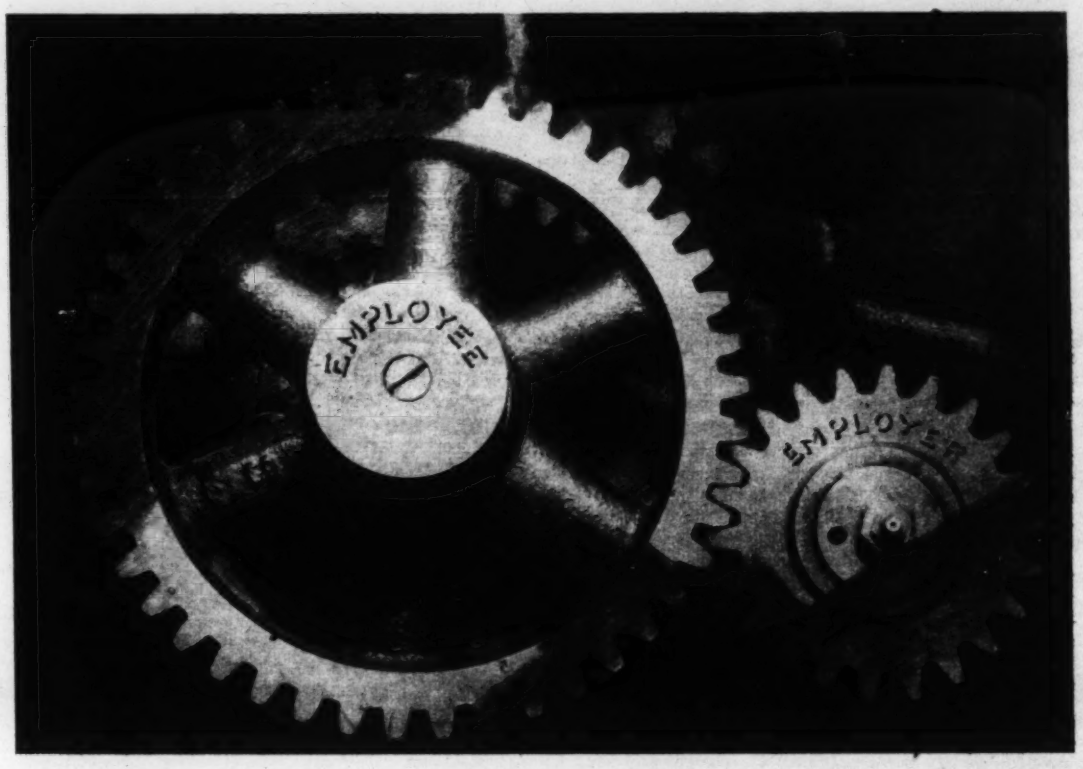
Evidence is now piling up which indicates that industry cannot be properly managed solely in accord with cold facts and mechanical reasoning. The great moral truth set forth by Taylor, and which in substance is virtually the Golden Rule, cannot be ignored. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Had this Rule been observed, prosperity then would have been more equitably distributed, for this law sets the standard of social justice and would have required men to adhere to the principle.

* * *

By this standard one may always measure his own actions in relation to those of another, while its principle furnishes the means for the correct solution to every problem where human relations are involved. As a law it demands humble obedience, sincerity, consideration, and insists that each respect the inalienable rights of the other. Neither men nor management in industry have always done this in the past. Are they more willing to do so now?

Regardless of the rugged stand of some industrialists there has been during the years a general infiltration of the Golden Rule spirit into the lives of men and even into the business world, although it may not yet be recognized as Golden Rule influence. Selfishness is being replaced with a desire to render service. Profit is in consequence of this service, not its sole motive. Industry is slowly learning that its only right purpose is to serve others and thus gain by giving. This agrees with the Golden Rule, for every legitimate business is, when rightly estimated, a public servant.

In order to see what progress has been made toward an industrial ideal, we need only compare present conditions with those of a generation ago. Factories generally are now better lighted, cleaner, more sanitary, while everything possible is done to reduce accidents and to prevent fires. Employees, furthermore, are provided with such benefits as welfare, emergency aid, life and compensation insurance, restaurants, saving funds, recreation clubs and the like. Then, too, many plants today actually have some form of employee representation in the management. Most of these schemes were unheard of years ago when the employer was absolute master of his industry and of his workmen. Management, it must be acknowledged, has become more liberal, more considerate and more willing to coöperate with its workers.



THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY
The Power Comes From the Smaller Cog Wheel on Most Machines, and It Is Transmitted to the Larger Wheel, Which Does the Work as It Revolves. Neither Wheel Is of Much Use Without the Other.

In the meantime labor has become strongly organized into guilds, unions and brotherhoods. Thus united, workmen feel more secure in their rights and in their positions, and in some instances have shown a willingness to share in the responsibilities of industry. Unfortunately more space is usually given by newspapers to disorders and strikes than to coöperation and peaceful agreements which strengthen worker-management relations. However, in the shop councils workmen not only discuss grievances and wages, but improved methods in operation and in management are frequently brought out in their meetings, and management then benefits by these suggestions. This democratic spirit is very general in industry, and let it not be forgotten, true democracy, however and wherever manifest, has its root in the Golden Rule precepts of equality, freedom, reciprocity and brotherly love.

* * *

Among the labor organizations in America the railroad brotherhoods might be cited as an interesting illustration of the coöperation referred to. Railroading requires many rules and signals which must be explicitly obeyed because everything necessarily dovetails into the train schedules. It is imperative that all work together, and every employee, from the general manager down to trackwalker, feels a measure of responsibility in keeping the trains moving. This develops a fine spirit of coöperation. May it not be because of this obedience to established law and order, combined with a sense of responsibility to the public, that railroad men attain more of the brotherhood spirit than is ordinarily found in other large industries? It is not impossible for men and managers to march along efficiently and harmoniously when motivated by a single purpose, that of public service.

Notwithstanding the general progress of industry, serious disruptions occur and recur all too frequently, indicating the need of a more perfect system for adjusting differences. Hence the chief impelling reason for adopting the Golden Rule as a basis of industrial negotiations is because it offers a better method of handling labor disputes than the custom of bargaining now in common use.

* * *

Under the Golden Rule policy, public interests are protected and individual rights are not placed at the mercy of bitter, haggling opponents. A bargain, if forced or driven, gives one side an advantage at the expense of the other and it invites trickery, envy, dishonesty, strife. Any agreement reached in such an atmosphere could never be satisfactory nor enduring, for the seeds of dissension and suspicion thus sown are sure to develop into another wrangle. The long-suffering public has a vital concern in any labor dispute—a point usually overlooked. The effect of these disruptions is felt by millions of innocent people in far distant sections of the country. As an instance, the recent longshoremen's strike in San Francisco caused a loss to the workmen in a small factory in eastern Pennsylvania whose product is canned mushrooms. No doubt many other factories, in the United States and abroad, were similarly affected.

Will men never learn that nothing is gained through industrial strife, or by warfare in any form, which could not have been obtained by the peaceable means of arbitration! Both industrial leaders and labor leaders might ponder the word "equity" in this connection. Webster defines it as: "equality of rights; the giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due, according to reason, and the law of God to man." Is there any equity displayed in a strike or a lockout? Are they according to reason? Is the desire to give or to get? And what is this law of God? It is no other than the Golden Rule, expressed in various ways in the Bible from beginning to end: "Let there be no strife," "Love one another," "All ye are brethren."

Men and management are partners in industry—they are not enemies. When disputes arise it is to the interest of both parties, as well as the public, to have them judged and settled without partiality. Therefore, let the Golden Rule in equity be the presiding judge.

People know so little about how far reaching the effect of this Rule would be when once adopted as a basic principle of operation. True, nearly everyone has heard of the Golden Rule, and no doubt some could quote it, but few have any concept of its infinite possibilities in the line of establishing peace in industry, indeed, even among nations. Because proposals for any radical change usually meet with great resistance, there is still, so far as known, little desire or intention either on the part of men or management of going the whole way with it, that is, of putting the Golden Rule into full operation.

Men's thoughts on one side are filled with the commonplace, while on the other side they are burdened with so-called higher education. So neither side seems able to visualize clearly the better, happier way of working together for mutual prosperity. There is yet much of selfish interest to be dispelled; much of class distinctions, prejudice, arrogance and ignorance, all of which amounts to a lack of knowledge of the real principle of management—the Golden Rule—*"do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."*

Arthur Nash, who made an outstanding and successful experiment with the Golden Rule in managing a clothing factory in Cincinnati, which undertaking is described in his book, "The Golden Rule in Industry," has this to say. "It is my belief that brotherhood, the Golden Rule in operation, is the only hope of humanity, industrially, socially, nationally, and internationally." Nash recognized and adopted the Golden Rule as an absolute law governing human relationships, and proved it satisfactory in actual practice. Does not even one such case show that it is possible to end our labor troubles by converting men to live by this Rule?

However, before this end is reached, there must first come an open acknowledgment of the Golden Rule as a divine law which cannot be reversed nor repealed. Then, since obedience can only come from an understanding heart, there must follow instruction regarding the Rule—its meaning, operation and application. Since ignorance of its ethics has been chiefly responsible for disorder and violence, such moral instruction is the only way to industrial peace.

Moral training has usually been considered a religious matter. Who can say that it is not also an industrial problem? The writer has seen more than one person change his views on this very subject, from the rule of the jungle to one of reason, and is convinced that there is no other way under heaven by which industry will attain its economic salvation.

When Bessemer discovered a process whereby iron could be converted into a finer product, steel, industry did not hesitate to adopt this method because its advantages were obvious. Might it not be equally profitable and mutually advantageous for all engaged in industry today to pour into the crucible of the Golden Rule the baser elements of human tendencies and inclinations that they may emerge refined, strengthened, purified—converted to a practical realization of the brotherhood of man.

A Business Based on H

By Merging Ideas With Fantasy, the Toymakers De Playthings That Combine Fu

By Janet Mabie

THERE IS SOMETHING rather nice about the toy industry. Outwardly it conducts itself pretty much in the manner of all businesses. But really it deals in dreams . . .

Walt Disney had a vision of its essence when he animated a Christmas cartoon in lovely wash colors a couple of years ago, which reported on the enthusiastic doings of a distant race of craftsmen whose business it was to make all the playthings in the world. Squads of little scurrying men, he proved them to be, wearing fine high varnished boots and red work suits, and beaming smiles and conical red hats . . . who leaped about, hammering and sawing, planing and fitting and smoothing endless parades of toys which were turned over at the very last to delighted oversize rabbits for final and truly handsome paint jobs . . .

Or make your own vision . . . Think of the pair of blue eyes turned meltingly up to you over the soft back of a new woolly lamb . . . Or of the crouching figure of The Boy, lost in the magnificence of his first scarlet fire engine . . . Or of The Little Girl, her wreath of golden hair casting a shadow over the twilight delight of putting Car'line to bed . . .

Until the war the connotation of the word toy found a pretty literal translation in the output of the industry.

Toys were purely for fun. They were to look brave and bright, and they were supposed to accomplish big brave jobs. But they were also expected to break, and that would be the end of them.

William Howard Taft, beaming, used to like to speak of a quality known as horse sense, which he admired.

After the war, horse sense obtained a partnership in the toy business. With the result that an industry which had been valued at approximately $50,000,000 now stands at $200,000,000 annually. Specifically, the change came about after designers and manufacturers began looking over fences into the field of child education, wondering if some borrowing of ideas they saw in use there might not be a good thing.

Some conversations were held and presently educators, working with the toy people, began to change the idea of play from mere dilly-dallying to something which is quite as much fun, but based too on that elementary bit of horse sense, which is that one needn't avoid learning, just in order to have fun.

Long before the celebrated and subtle Pop-Eye conveyed to millions of people the news that spinach is not a nasty vegetable but the highly efficacious if unexpected gymnastic apparatus of the most hardy knights and giants, more children than now realize it were beginning to like to learn things—such boring things as arithmetic and history and geography—because the learning was completely hidden in the stout mechanisms and fine paint and odd shapes and intricacies of their toys.

Perhaps, instead of jumping at random from one personal impression to another in the toy center of the world on lower Fifth Avenue, New York City, it would be illuminating to indicate some of the ideas upon which present-day toys have been fabricated.

We recognize as axiomatic the fact that it is a very rare father indeed who does not traditionally make at least one attempt to give his week-old infant a pony and cart, or a bicycle.

But the educators have had a better idea and believe, in time, such fathers will only be found as museum pieces.

Naturally the educators classified the children, to begin with, and it is not so long-bearded a process in effect as it may sound.

They marked off the ages at which children characteristically change, from one phase to another.

This revealed that the new baby, starting from scratch and having everything to learn, uses play to learn, hence his toys must serve the purpose of adjusting him to the wild and perplexing world in which he finds himself. In the old days you just threw a celluloid ball into his crib and let him pick it up if he could, or tied it, dingle-dangle on a string in front of his nose, and believed it would keep him quiet. And that was "play."

Color? Any color celluloid balls happened to come in. Blue for a girl, pink for a boy, according to the silly convention. A baby sensitive at first only to the difference between black and white? Not pink and blue? such an idea! But it is true. The next step is a comprehension of some colors, but vivid colors, not wishy-washy ones, and sharply defined shapes. Thus, the educators said, "Vivid shades of red, blue, green and yellow for the first toys."

What kind of toys? When a child sees an interesting new object, he wants to get hold of it, and keep hold of it. What is he going to do with something that is too large and too slippery either for him to get hold of or to continue to hold, if he has managed to grasp it? Better give him something soft and furry at first, the educators said, something he can squeeze and squiggle, made of cloth that will wash, terry cloth, or nice shiny oilcloth and other soft, yielding materials that won't dissolve when the inquiring little tongue goes to work on them.

The secret of all joy in toys is their manipulation. No child likes a toy he

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H. Armstrong Roberts

(Upper Left)—A MENAGERIE OUT OF SPOOLS

H. Armstrong Roberts

(Lower Left)—A MECHAN[illegible] IN THE MAKING

(Cente[illegible] COWBOY TURNS ENGINEER

(Upper [illegible] A LETTER,

Underwood

(Center Right)—HIGH, HIGH UP IN THE SKY

(Lower Right)—THE ZEPHYR IN MINIATURE

on Hobby-Horse Sense

nakers Develop a $200,000,000 Industry Producing ombine Fun With Learning

By Janet Mabie

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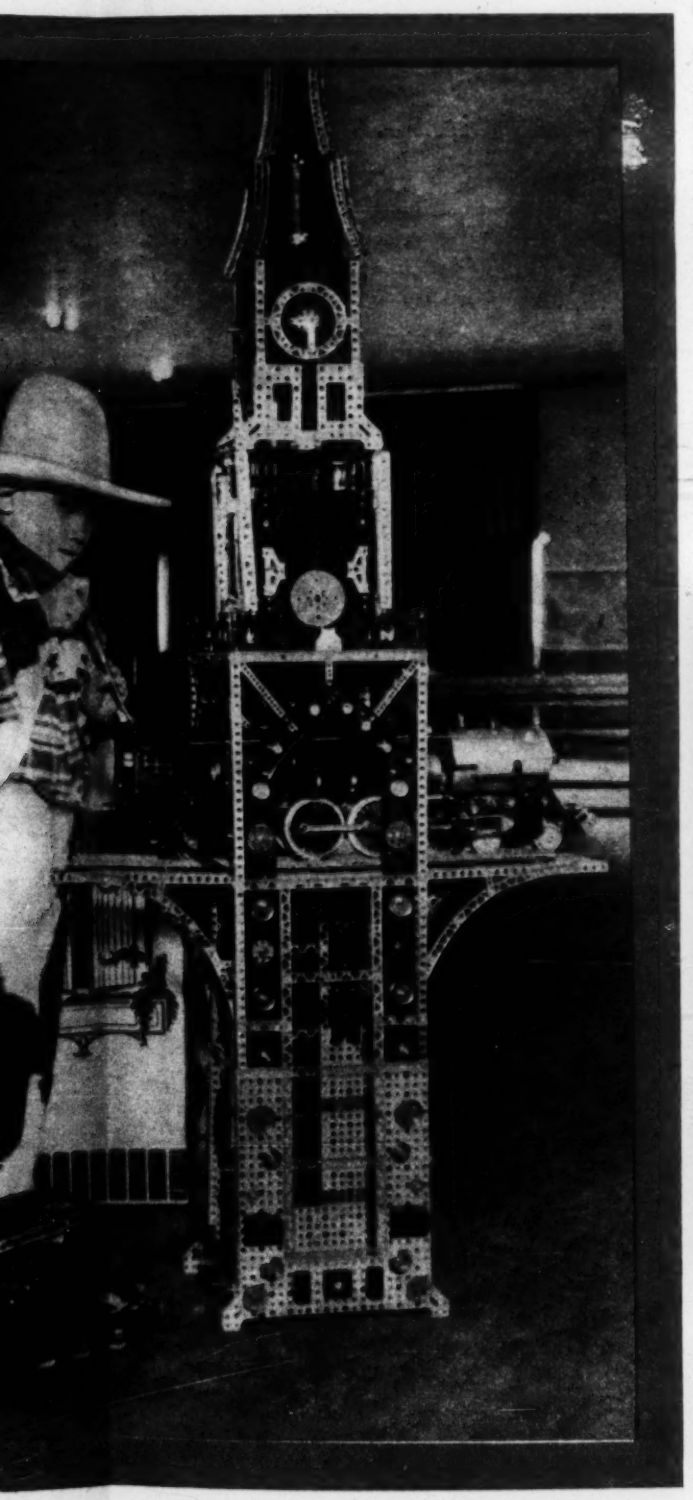


can't handle decently, any more than his father wants a golf club that is too long in the shaft. And so the educators said that, right after the soft, woolly animals came big, lightweight blocks, maybe of wood, maybe of rubber, cork or other lightweight materials, so that his hands can begin to experiment with handling them agreeably.

And then there is the element of sound. Bright rattles are fun because they look well, swishing through the air, and they should sound well too. Or if the woolly lamb has a bell tied around its neck, or a squeak hidden mysteriously deep, the owner will, the while having an elegant time, be learning to identify sound and rhythm. The old days of aimless, not to say tuneless, squawks and squeals from the innards of toys have gone. People have done things about tuning bells and pitching squeaks so that the smallest baby may begin to have a pleasant introduction to the harmony of sound.

Linen picture books. Who of us, all grown up and solemn, hasn't a worn and dog-eared linen picture book, hidden devotedly away in a trunk? The Three Bears, Mother Goose, Jack and the Beanstalk? Who of us, who have ever done anything in this world, would be willing to say that our aspirations may not have stemmed straight from the tale of Jack and the Beanstalk?

One thing is good to remember, about acquiring toys for children. Most of us really know it, in a baffled sort of way, but are slow to do anything about it. And that is, children get bored, just as grown-ups do, with one stretch of monotonous activity. And the toy manufacturers may be but are not necessarily putting in two words for themselves and one for the children, when they say "Buy more toys," because their conversations with the educators have taught them that the more different toys a child has, the less he is apt to become bored, and the less bored he grows the more constructive and alert his adjustment to life and the keener his desire to contribute something himself.

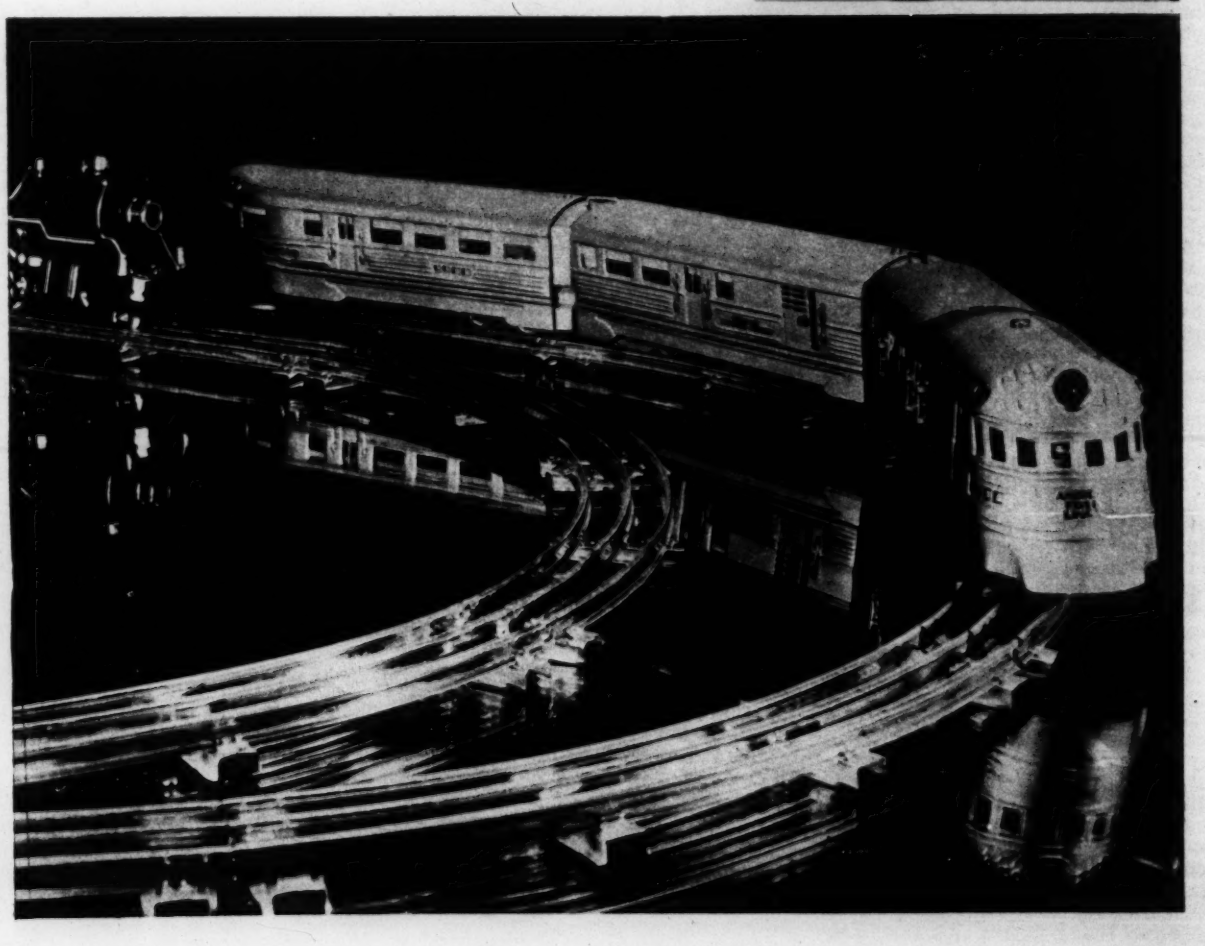
The minute the child begins to toddle, he enters the second or push-and-pull period. He *feels* all big and strong. He knows something about colors. He is sensitive to sound. He has escaped his cloud of Afghans and entered a brand new world. You, grown-up and sautéd in habit, would feel as he feels, if you had spent your life in an Eskimo igloo and were suddenly whisked to the corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. "M-m-boy! Let's *do* something!"

Between the ages of four and six? Imagination begins to yeast. Toys are dramatized, as well as handled. Stories are woven about their usefulness. Sharp eyes have observed grown-up life all about, and set to work to emulate it. The age from four to six is basically a block age. Building is something almost too wonderful to be imagined. With pegs and blocks it will be possible to build fences to keep the nursery dogs and cats in, and the forest wolves and bears out. The church that everyone knows is two blocks over and three blocks down will suddenly come alive on the nursery floor. Trains will run into the house and up the stairs because, overnight, the railroad station moved. Airplanes will come in through the window because hangars have been built under the dressing table, to house them.

Six to eight? Long legs, longer ideas. A dress that has been outgrown is uncomfortable enough, but toys that are outgrown are not only silly but they slow a child down, and when you are young and everything is before you, what is the use of slowing down and wasting time?

This is a building age too, a little more advanced type of building than the earlier one. School subjects begin to creep in. You listen to a story before the fire at bedtime, maybe about a man named Abraham Lincoln, and tomorrow you get out the blocks, and there are some sets of logs, and you build a log cabin, and remember about the place in the story about the log cabin Abraham Lincoln lived in. Or you listen to father tell about going up into the

(Continued on Page 15)



A Celebrity Himself

William Dana Orcutt, Known to Monitor Readers for His "Celebrities Off Parade" Series, Is an Author and a World Authority on Fine Print-Craft

By William Webb

© Bachrach

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT
Headed One of Great Presses of World at 25 and Has Helped Redeem American Bookmaking From a Low Artistic Estate.

NOT MANY PUBLISHERS find time to be writers, and not many authors find time to be publishers, but William Dana Orcutt, who writes the articles entitled, "Celebrities Off Parade," appearing on the Monitor's editorial page, does both. During all the 40 years in which he has been writing, he has carried on a publishing business, developing an idea which came to him not long after his graduation from Harvard in 1892.

A prolific writer, Mr. Orcutt is the author of 23 successful books, including novels, technical books, books about books, children's stories, biographies and histories. Yet he is still reluctant to give up his connection with the business world, an association which has made possible many of the friendships reflected in his "Celebrities" series.

Mr. Orcutt's father, Hiram Orcutt, was a widely known educator and educational writer. On his mother's side he inherits the literary traditions of the Dana family. He prepared for college in the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard in 1892.

In college he excelled in his particular field of English and literature. He had already determined on a literary career. In fact he put himself through Harvard by the ample remuneration he received as contributor to seven papers and magazines. At the same time he found leisure to perfect himself in his favorite sport, lawn tennis, becoming the college champion. He also captained the Harvard intercollegiate tennis team of 1891, which included F. H. Hovey and R. D. Wrenn, later to become known nationally as stars at the game. Athletics are still an important feature in Mr. Orcutt's life, and his two sons have as yet found it impossible to beat Dad at tennis!

* * *

In 1891 the young man was asked to fill temporarily a position in the old University Press, Cambridge, unexpectedly vacated. It was the prosaic task of proof reading. Believing that this would be valuable experience to him in his chosen profession, he accepted. He had intended to write ever since, at the age of nine, he won a competition promoted by the old St. Nicholas Magazine. Little did he foresee, at the moment, that instead of preparing himself further for writing, his new connection with a large printing establishment was to begin for him a career of forty-three years—so far—of strenuous service in the art of making books. For eighteen years he was with the University Press, Cambridge, and during the last twenty-five years with the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass. By an almost incredible succession of circumstances, his stay at the University Press, instead of being temporary, became permanent when, in 1895, at the age of twenty-five, he found himself at the head of this famous establishment—the lineal descendant of the Rev. Joseph Glover-Stephen Day's press, the first one in North America, where the "Bay Psalm Book" was printed in 1640.

Up to this point Mr. Orcutt had had no intention of prolonging his acquaintance with a business he believed would be uncongenial. "With all the mechanical advancement of four centuries," he explained, "the making of books had degenerated from an art into a trade, and was the last vocation in the world in which I wished to engage." But with his new responsibilities there gradually came a keen sense of a magnificent opportunity. He had been deeply impressed by the fine accomplishment at the Kelmscott Press by William Morris. Here were produced not mere books, but *objets d'art* in the guise and under the name of books. Orcutt could now make this observation:

"The world was awakening to a realization that printing still remained an art, if it could be practiced by those who appreciated that fact."

An idea he could capitalize! He did. Exit, for the time being, the author; enter, the student of the history and precedents of typography. He must know at first hand the world of old master printers and engravers, must familiarize himself with their personalities, their environments, their purposes and their accomplishments. To do this he must go abroad. In this way came about the frequent pilgrimages Mr. Orcutt made to Europe, starting in 1901 and averaging a trip every two years for the next thirty years. He did most of his studying in the libraries and monasteries of Italy, France, and England. He gained a thrill and fresh zest for production, for creation, if you will, and he proceeded with enthusiasm and fascination to translate what he found and learned into American-made volumes, produced upon the same basic principles but not as imitations.

He obtained from the Italian Government important concessions, which resulted in the revival of the famous Bodoni type design and his own design of the "Humanistic type," in which the late Charles Eliot Norton became so interested as to call it "the most important contribution to typography since Caxton."

But Mr. Orcutt's great ambition, abundantly realized during the following years, was to introduce artistic quality into low-cost books. Just as the old-time makers of books preserved harmony in their productions by keeping the architectural details under the control of a single mind, so he introduced "complete manufacture" of books, by which is meant that the volume is produced by one establishment, under a single roof, from manuscript to bound book — composition, electrotyping, designing, illustrating, paper, presswork and binding—instead of being broken up into fragments and made by various firms under the contract system.

* * *

Mr. Orcutt never relinquished his purpose nor the instinct to write. He says of that purpose: "When I found myself at 25 completely diverted from my life-long ambition to become a writer into what at first seemed an uncongenial field, I promised myself that I would turn back to my first love at the earliest opportunity, but in the meantime I sought to gratify my urge for writing by making it an avocation."

The real opportunity to pursue even the avocation of writing came only after nine years of executive reorganization and devotion to the ideal of fine bookmaking with which he had become engrossed. He already had had published his "Good Old Dorchester" in 1893, a narrative Colonial history, on which he had worked during his college days. This book for years has been a part of the regular reading in every Boston public school, and has been included as supplementary reading in the Harvard historical courses.

It was not until 1902 that he was able seriously to consider writing again, and his second published book was "The Princess Kallisto." This was a series of stories Mr. Orcutt had written to entertain his own children. A member of the firm of Little, Brown & Co. saw the well-worn manuscript at Mr. Orcutt's home, one day, and asked to publish it. It was not only an American success, but became popular in England. A. C. McClurg issued Mr. Orcutt's first novel, "Robert Cavelier," in 1904, followed by "The Flower of Destiny" in 1905. Then came four novels published by Harper & Brothers, "The Spell" (1909), "The Lever" (1911), "The Moth" (1912), and "The Bachelors" (1915). "Madonna of Sacrifice" appeared in 1913. A two-volume biography entitled "Burrows of Michigan and the Republican Party" consumed the years 1915-17.

The outbreak of the great war caused another hiatus in Mr. Orcutt's writing. During this period he placed his wide experience at the disposal of the Red Cross, and became an active participant in the publicity work which attended the Red Cross drives for funds. He had headquarters in Boston, New York and Washington, and finally was called to Paris by Henry P. Davison to conduct work overseas. He went into Germany, after the armistice, with the Second Army of Occupation.

"With the publication of 'The Balance' (Stokes, 1922)," said Mr. Orcutt, "I had reached the point to which I had long looked forward, of being in a position to devote all my time to writing, but, curiously enough, found myself absolutely unwilling to abandon the contact of business associations. I had come to feel the thrill of creation that results from producing volumes where the type serves as a proper vehicle for the thought, just as in creating a new character in a new story. So I decided to carry on, continuing to pay court to the twin arts of writing and bookmaking."

Later years brought forth material, largely autobiographical, based upon the background of his interesting studies in the history and precedents of bookmaking, resulting in five entertaining as well as instructive books, "In Quest of the Perfect Book," "The Kingdom of Books," "The Magic of the Book," "The Book in Italy," and "Master Makers of the Book." These stand today as standard authorities in their field.

Strangely enough, he had so associated himself with writing about fine books and bookmaking that his public had almost forgotten that he was a novelist. But with "Daggers and Jewels" (1931), an historical novel with Benvenuto Cellini as the central character, and "Changing Patterns," published last autumn, a modern story of three generations of Bostonians, both Dodd Mead books, he continued his earlier successes. Six novels out of nine had been so-called best sellers. Mr. Orcutt also enjoys the distinction of being a "collector's author," as first editions of all his books now bring handsome premiums.

For nearly fifteen years Mr. Orcutt has served as chairman of the Harvard Book Prize Committee, one of the standing committees of the Associated Harvard Clubs. Each year this committee selects an outstanding book of inspirational nature. It is beautifully printed and bound for presentation by Harvard clubs all over America to chosen students in the preparatory schools. In 1934 Mr. Orcutt's innate modesty was overruled by the rest of the committee, and his own book, "Life of Wallace Clement Sabine" (1933), became this year's Harvard Book Prize, presented to selected boys in 175 preparatory schools in the United States.

His latest volume is "The Miracle of Mutual Savings," just issued by the Bowery Savings Bank of New York in honor of their centennial. The Harvard Business School considered this so significant a contribution to the history of American banking that they requested and received the original manuscript for their library.

Like many another interviewer, I asked Mr. Orcutt if he had a word of advice to young authors or prospective writers. But Mr. Orcutt shook his head emphatically. "The motive and inspiration to write and the method of doing it are details for each individual to work out for himself," he said. "All I can tell you is what I demonstrated for myself.

* * *

"The stories I have written have not been conceived with any idea of righting any great wrong, of stimulating any revolutions, or elevating American literary standards. In each instance I have felt a story asking for the telling. I have watched my characters take on flesh and life, and finally move about with independent action, joining the company of friends who surround me and who make my life worth living. I have seen them take my plot into their own hands, and shape it better than I could myself, and then I have felt that joy which comes to parentage and that gratification which comes from collecting friends.

"My writing has been my recreation, and through it have come friendships with other authors which have proved richer royalties than any publishers could pay. This has given me the book from an entirely different angle, and has enlarged my horizon far beyond what might have resulted from either writing or book manufacturing by itself."

This view explains Mr. Orcutt's articles entitled "Celebrities Off Parade." He does not make a practice of writing for newspapers, but he finds the unusual audience reached by The Christian Science Monitor in some ways even more appealing than that reached by his books.

In 1924 the Italian Government decorated Mr. Orcutt with the Cross of the Crown of Italy, "for interpreting Italy to America in the sister arts of literature and typography."

Among the New Books

Art and Mr. Lewis

Men Without Art, by Wyndham Lewis. London: Cassell. 10s. 6d.

MR. WYNDHAM LEWIS is an isolated figure in contemporary English letters. There is no one like him. As a painter, he is free from the traditional restraints of literariness. He bursts in upon sedentary strongholds with the physical gusto of one whose trade leaves him freer on his legs. Painters, when they can write at all, always bring a personal pungency and vividness into criticism. So Mr. Lewis has established himself as the Enemy, the destructive critic, the man you have got to "watch out" for, the chief highbrow "chucker-out."

One recalls those early efforts to find a logical or even factual sequence in Mr. Shaw's Prefaces, for Mr. Wyndham Lewis is similarly evasive; but whereas Mr. Shaw beguiled by the wicked suavity of a prose as treacherous as ice, Mr. Lewis, relying more on the emphatic phrase or the pungent epithet than upon the misleading sentence. holds one with the continually reiterated promise to "give it you straight from the horse's mouth." He is the supreme tipster—that is, the man who brilliantly, incoherently, vigorously delays giving any tip whatever until the last moment and even then hands it out in a sealed envelope and written in invisible ink. One then discovers that instead of giving one the winner he has pretty well given one the field. Mr. Shaw did the same before him.

* * *

Of course Mr. Shaw has been accepted by the million because he was writing about politics, but the million has probably never heard of Mr. Lewis, because he is writing about art. He provides a clue to the cause of this misfortune in the title of this book: we are rapidly drifting toward a society in which an attempt has been made to live without art. And as Mr. Lewis is primarily an artist—a performer, that is—he is exercised. For him the only possible art at the moment must be the satirical; and as his own satire has been non-moral and visual, a treatment of human beings as things, as mechanisms or puppets, his criticism resolves itself into a defense of "the-eye-in-the-head" against the mind's eye.

Readers of his work must decide for themselves how fruitful a method the visual one can be. It undoubtedly can achieve devastating effects; its worst enemy, I think, is its monotony; for how is the eye to deal with thoughts? The method supplies a bizarre and brilliant surface, but it would seem from Mr. Lewis's hurried exits and gathered obscurities, at crucial moments, that the eye business provides no stable basis for a stand in the intellectual chaos of today.

* * *

This criticism does not detract from Mr. Lewis's value as a disturber of the peace and a caller to order. He is both, of course. A bit of us belongs—it is inevitable in times of transition—to all parties. We want freedom, we want authority, we want revolution. To want them all, however, at the same time is paralyzing, and Mr. Lewis is too much alive to make this typically literary mistake. For example, he is not on the whole upset by the violence in the work of Mr. Hemingway—he is much more upset by what he calls the "Stein stutter"—but he is quick to see the melodramatic moralist in the sound and fury of Mr. Faulkner; on the other hand he denounces the detective fiction which has become the parlor game and bedside reading of Prime Ministers—compare, he suggests, the reading of an eighteenth-century ruler with the reading of his counterpart today! Hasn't Mr. Lewis forgotten the class difference?—and he is blasting about the popular adulation and exploitation of gangsters as heroes. Again, I am not sure that it isn't the lack of violence in Henry James which depresses Mr. Lewis when he comes to his brilliant essay on that portentous author.

Of course Mr. Lewis is not consistent. You can no more *have* Mr. Lewis than you can *have* Mr. Shaw. He is all against the bourgeois, but also all against the mob; yet Mr. Hemingway impresses him as the writer who has made vocal the new proletarian, "the man to whom things are done," the simple blockhead, the machine minder, the cannon fodder; the only man for whom the satirist, looking at the swindle of modern world, might have pity. Mr. Lewis's analyses of Mr. Hemingway and Henry James are the best things in the book. He overrates the former, I think, and although caustically he puts Mr. Faulkner in his place, he is rather surprisingly gentle with him in the end. Gentleness should be left to "fans." Eliot, Hemingway, Faulkner and James—all Americans. The book is written in a flexible, colloquial style which Mr. Lewis, alone among English writers, handles with obvious enjoyment.

V. S. PRITCHETT

JESSE STUART
Whose Book of Sonnets, "Man With a Bull-Tongue Plow" (Dutton), Was Reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 17.

A 'Gift Edition'

Hero and Leander, by Christopher Marlowe. Illustrated by Richard Jones. New York: Covici Friede. $2.50.

THE PUBLISHERS DESCRIBE this book as a "gift edition," a term that has acquired a special and, to book lovers, somewhat ominous sense. That is, a "gift book" is the sort of book one buys, if at all, to give away, not to keep. More often it is the sort of book that you do not buy but are given by somebody else. The editions of separate plays of Shakespeare illustrated by Arthur Rackham and Edmund Dulac which were popular round Christmas time in the United States about 20 years ago will come to mind.

This rather handsome but somewhat pretentious-looking edition of "Hero and Leander" is illustrated with full-page drawings and incidental decorations by Mr. Richard Jones. The publishers commend the firmness and delicacy of their line; these qualities may perhaps be granted to them, but we do not agree that they "interpret Marlowe's passionate and robust language." In style and temper they belong to the twentieth century, not the English Renaissance. It is unfair to dauntless old George Chapman to give him no credit for his share of the poem; for after all Marlowe's portion of the narrative was left a splendid fragment of only two sestiads; the remaining four were supplied by Chapman. There is no editorial apparatus, introduction or commentary of any kind.

Since most people who read our elder poets at all are of the sort who are scholarly themselves or at any rate wish to have accessible the fruits of scholarship, it is probable that this edition "in a format usually reserved only for very expensive limited editions" will not compete seriously with the recently published text in the Arden edition of Marlowe's complete works. But the typography is both large and chaste, the proportions of the page pleasing, the paper of excellent quality, and the binding plain and dignified. You do not have to look at the illustrations if you do not want to. The claim is then reasonable that the price is "extremely low." But the dust-cover upon which this claim is trumpeted should be tactfully suppressed before the volume is offered as a gift.

If Manchukuo expands with a vigor comparable to that of the Manchuria Year Book—renamed significantly Manchukuo Year Book in its 1934 edition—the history of this newest "state" has much in store. From 347 pages between its bright red covers of 1931—memorable year of the Mukden incident—this Japanese product of the East-Asiatic Economic Investigation Bureau at Tokyo has grown to 852 pages in 1934. The year book amasses a wealth of data, maps and statistics.

A Dynasty of Paper

The Foolscap Rose, by Joseph Hergesheimer. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

IT CAN BE safely said of Joseph Hergesheimer's "The Foolscap Rose" that among all his novels it most resembles "The Three Black Pennys"; and of "The Three Black Pennys" it has often been said that among all Hergesheimer's novels it is likely to prove the most enduring. Like that classic, the new novel has its roots in American industrial history.

"The Foolscap Rose" is a chronicle of a paper-manufacturing family during the years between 1819 and the first decade of the present century. Their business sprang from a little mill for handmade paper established in Pennsylvania by Hazael Wigton, in 1790. The first Wigton was an ultra-conservative who wore knee-breeches after all other men had adopted pantaloons, and who ran his mill in a patriarchal fashion, with his own children—and in emergencies even the hired girl—taking part in the work. Machinery was his aversion. "Hand work, that's the right way," said Hazael. "Honest materials, honest work."

To Hazael came a journeyman paper-maker from overseas, a skillful, mild-spoken, fanatically determined young man named Jacob Kinzer, who in time married a Wigton daughter—the wrong one—and against the will of Wigton's eldest son acquired chief interest in the property and mechanized the factory. He called it now the Rosanna mill, in honor of the girl he did not marry, and gave her the rose he had drawn as a watermark, the foolscap rose.

Always, as the years went by, there was strife in the family—between adherents of the old and of the new, about manufacturing methods, about politics, about the treatment of labor. By the end of the last century the company had become a wealthy corporation, but not long after that a Kinzer of less ruthless grasp than his predecessors let the majority interest pass out of the hands of the Wigton-Kinzer family.

In a novel that covers so many generations there is necessarily a long series of characters, that unskillfully handled would become either repetitious or confusing. There is indeed a repetitive rhythm here, of a strong, upsetting stranger coming from the outside world and falling in love with a daughter of the family. In the earliest case the newcomer married the daughter he did not love; in the case of the latest newcomer, the girl he loved, being modern, guided matters to a more favorable conclusion. The strong man, whether he is a stubborn member of the Pennsylvania family, like Hazael Wigton or Jacob Kinzer's son Amasa, or a revolutionary outsider, is always Mr. Hergesheimer's favorite. For good or for ill, the author excels in portraying men of inflexible will and harsh exterior. Softhearted humanitarians he may defend, but always a little perfunctorily.

Characteristic, too, of Joseph Hergesheimer is the antiquarian interest displayed in early methods of paper-making and the circumstantial description of it. Most of all, the quality that makes Hergesheimer read lies not in his material, nor in the way he organizes it, nor in the significance he gives it, important though that often is, but rather in the atmosphere with which he envelops it. In the creating of that atmosphere, moreover, lies the essential quality of his style, which cannot be disassociated from any element of his book, a sparse but vivid, dry yet sympathetic, treatment.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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A Classical Contemporary Pageant From Mr. T. S. Eliot

The Rock, by T. S. Eliot. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.

FOR MANY PEOPLE Mr. Eliot is the poet of chaos, and that is all. They think of him as dwelling perpetually among the splintered, splendid agonies of the Waste Land, grasping at such fragments of meaning as are momentarily visible in the nightmare light of that region of the imagination. Readers of his prose know a very different sort of man, a cool, self-possessed reasoner, a lover of precision, proportion and established values, a believer in the sublime destiny of man. Those who have followed his recent development closely know that Mr. Eliot, like a modern Canute, has been quietly undertaking to turn back the sea of sensibility which so long threatened to engulf him, that he has been gradually extending the empire of law over the profoundly disturbed depths of his own submarine nature. The present work marks the extent to which he has succeeded.

If the sea has refused to turn back, it at least moves in with a beautiful regularity, an ordered grandeur, in which not more than every seventh wave lands on the shore with a perceptible shock. So far as his form and method and even his aims are concerned, Mr. Eliot has obviously passed from the tempest-tossed age of Donne to the stately age of Dryden. "The Rock" is a pageant play for which the poet has written the words alone, the scenario having been furnished by Mr. E. Martin Browne. Nothing could better illustrate the extent to which Mr. Eliot's nervous, prehensile imagination has come under the sway of law than his willingness — his positive eagerness, in fact—to adapt his imagination to the structural framework of another's dramatic conception. This is a classicism in its purest essence: the transmuting of an idea common to percipient minds into the form determined by the artist's individual genius working in an accepted medium of expression.

Judged as a drama, or even as a pageant, the play is very uneven in its merits. It concerns a group of Cockney bricklayers engaged in building a church in contemporary London. To them, in rather muddled fashion, come glimpses of the past, near and remote, intended to show that the church is always being built, always being destroyed, but is perpetually alive in the consecrated efforts of good men to make it a permanent and visible reality on earth. Prose scenes of Cockney realism and humor alternate with rather high-falutin poetic scenes, and a good measure of satirical symbolism is introduced by way of getting in a dig at the many shallow-pated, conventional opponents (and supporters) of the church today. There is much that is excellent, considerable that is specious, and a little that is painful in all this; but overwhelming the consideration of all else are the magnificent choruses which sweep the play into the realm of major art.

In the best of them Mr. Eliot overtops Dryden in majesty, while preserving faultlessly the simplicity and directness of common speech. He has never written anything better than the lines that occur at the beginning of the play:

O perpetual revolution of configured stars,
O perpetual recurrence of determined seasons,
O world of spring and autumn, birth and dying!
The endless cycle of idea and action,
Endless invention, endless experiment,
Brings knowledge of motion, but not of stillness;
Knowledge of speech, but not of silence;
Knowledge of words, and ignorance of the Word.
All our knowledge brings us nearer to our ignorance,
All our ignorance brings us nearer to death,
But nearness to death no nearer to God.
Where is the Life we have lost in living?
Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge?
Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?

The answer to these questions is all too explicit in many of the scenes that follow, but again and again the choruses lift the reader above the clutter of well-meaning arguments and heroics to lonely, solemn heights of impassioned thought. The present reviewer tried the experiment of reading the choral paean to light at the end of the play immediately after reading the great hymn to light at the beginning of Book 3 of "Paradise Lost." Granted the greater *weight* of Milton's verse, he found that Mr. Eliot's lines did not suffer diminution of beauty, sincerity or passion by association with so superlative a passage of poetry. Technically these choruses can bear comparison with the best of English poetry, though their simplicity may delude some people into thinking them easy of achievement.

Mr. Eliot has pointed the way to a generation of poets. They could do worse than to follow him (as poet, *not* as dogmatic theorist) in the new direction that he has chosen. It is time for the light to move on the face of the waters. It is time for poets, as well as other men, to *build;* to construct, however fumblingly, temples in which the spirit of Truth may dwell. One may disagree with much of the reasoning of Mr. Eliot's play, but one can hardy fail to respond to its ideals, gracefully epitomized in the Builder's Song with which the play ends:

Ill done and undone,
London so fair
We will build London
Bright in dark air,
With new bricks and mortar
Beside the Thames bord
Queen of Island and Water,
A House of Our Lord.
A Church for us all and work for us all and God's world for us all even unto this last.

ROBERT PEEL

Poland and Pilsudski

Poland, by E. J. Patterson. (Modern States Series No. 6.) London: Arrowsmith. 3s. 6d. net.

A Wayfarer in Poland, by Moray McLaren. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. PATTERSON'S USEFUL little volume contains a succinct and well-balanced statement of the political and economic position of present-day Poland, preceded by a brief account of the historical events which led up to the rebirth of Poland after the war. While evidently favorably impressed by the Pilsudski régime, Mr. Patterson manages to preserve a laudable objectivity. The bibliographical notes at the end of the book include red-hot partisans of the most opposite shades of opinion in regard to the numerous controversial questions in which Poland is involved.

* * *

Of Marshal Pilsudski, whom the outside world regards as a dictator, Mr. Patterson writes that he is rather "the tutor of his country." He "is not the President of Poland and he is not the Prime Minister." He is, actually, merely the Minister for War. His task "is not to do things himself, but to see that other people perform their duty." Although he is a Cabinet Minister, Pilsudski "rarely, in fact, attends cabinet meetings."

A Polish cartoonist once drew a picture of Pilsudski throwing his colleagues into the water to see if they could swim. Mr. Patterson finds a good deal of truth in this description. There is no hush of fear, he says, when the dictator's name is mentioned, and "his authority has not destroyed the sense of humor, even in matters political, among the population."

Those who know Poland from personal acquaintance, not hearsay, will be inclined to agree with Mr. Patterson.

* * *

A book of an altogether different type is Mr. Moray McLaren's "A Wayfarer in Poland." Mr. McLaren landed at Gydnia, went thence to the conventional places, which he moralizes about in a more or less conventional manner. His great thrill was a visit to the country estate of a Polish nobleman where his appearance in the kilt apparently caused considerable consternation. Mr. McLaren's volume consists largely of variations on the theme that Poland is a land in which the best of old and new combine. As he very truly remarks, "There is something fascinating about a country which can in certain ways make the best of both worlds—the Old World and the New."

That, in Mr. McLaren's eyes, sums up Poland.

Impotent Sorrow

Thing of Sorrow, by Elder Olson. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

HAVING "AT ITS source no mood but sorrow," as explained in the lines entitled, "Wishes for His Poem," Elder Olson's first published volume contains nothing of the gloom which its name suggests. Rather does it create an atmosphere all frosty-bright, a brittle dark illuminated by the taper's "thin flame, leaf-shaped." The winter scene which he uses for a number of his poems has the haunting, shadowy beauty of "The Eve of St. Agnes." In fact, there is a touch of Keats in the fluid continuity of thought in several of these unusual lyrics.

Whether the poet intended it or not, he has, with sorrow for a subject, furnished unmistakable evidence of sorrow's impotence. Out of it he has shaped a beauty which is "a joy for ever." There is a quality, a finish, as well as spontaneity in the stanza from "Spring Ghost":

By mid-morning the first thaw
Discovers leaves and fragile bones
Of field-mice, and bird-skeletons,
Draws from the charged earth the deep worm
That stony hail and winterstorm
Drove under; the prismatic air
Flows bright and chill as snow-water.
Blue as ice the puddles lie,
Reflecting cloud and branch and sky
And wings; and the slow spring at last
Builds up what autumn has laid waste.

A Countess and the Soviets

I Worked for the Soviet, by Countess Alexandra Tolstoy. New Haven: Yale University Press. $3.

HERE IS THE unusual record of an unusual life experience. The author is the daughter of the novelist and radical social theorist, Count Leo Tolstoy. For a decade, with the sanction of the Communist authorities, she directed a school and agricultural coöperative on her father's old estate at Yasnaia Poliana. She has described her life in Yasnaia Poliana, along with her previous experiences during the civil war, when she was in prison for a time, in a series of brief, disconnected sketches, each of which makes a bit of good reading in itself.

* * *

Her reaction to the Soviet régime is distinctly negative, and the tragic note predominates in her reminiscences. She tells stories of a violinist who played Chopin's Funeral March on the eve of his execution; of an idealistic Young Communist who took his own life because he felt that a new bureaucracy and a new tyranny were growing up in the place of the old; of a pre-war governor's son who was expelled from the university as soon as his class origin was discovered.

Occasionally there is a glint of humor in her reminiscences, as when she tells of the perplexities of provincial teachers, when they were suddenly required to drop conventional methods of teaching the three R's and to substitute a curious experiment known as the "complex method," under which they were supposed to link up all subjects of instruction with a single central theme. Not all of them were as inventive as the teacher who, on receiving the theme "cat," conveyed instruction in arithmetic by measuring the tails of all the available felines. This experiment, it may be noted, has been given up in recent years.

* * *

The author's own experience at Yasnaia Poliana was one of increasing harassment on the part of local Communists and Soviet officials. She desired to emphasize such features of her father's belief as faith in a higher power, and non-violence; and it became increasingly difficult to adjust this to the Communist desire to bring up the youth in a spirit of devotion to the Red Army and godlessness. In the end she felt that she could not go on "living a lie," and left Russia with no intention of returning.

Anyone who is acquainted with Russian émigrés must have been conscious of the tragedy involved in the uprooting of this large class of often highly educated people, who are almost hopelessly torn off from their own country. Countess Tolstoy's reminiscences indicate that there is also a tragedy of a different kind, of the pre-war radical or liberal intellectual who simply cannot become adjusted to Soviet habits of thought, Soviet policies, Soviet living conditions. Although the author does not possess a gift for generalization her record of personal experiences casts a good deal of light on this latter form of tragedy.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

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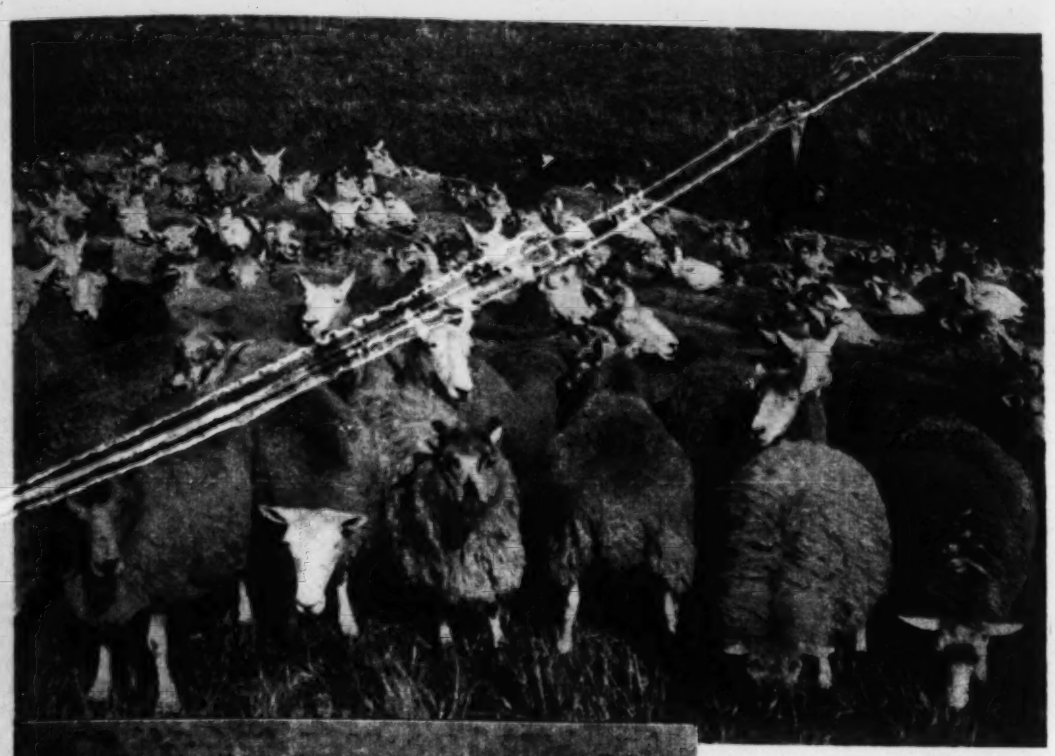

Topical Press Agency

(Above) LONDON'S SHEPHERDESS WITH HER FLOCK ON HAMPSTEAD HEATH

MRS. MORTIMER WITH HER DOGS, TWEED AND BEN

London's Shepherdess

LONDON HAS MANY sheep—they graze peacefully in Hyde Park, and Green Park, and Kensington Gardens. But London has only one shepherdess, Mrs. Lily Mortimer, who tends her flocks over the hills of Hampstead Heath.

All through the high days of summer Mrs. Mortimer is abroad, her dogs at her heels. One may meet her by chance—merely by chance—and extract from her a "good morning" as she passes. One gets no more. One does not turn and walk beside her, it would not do. She prefers to walk alone, prefers to discuss nobody's affairs—least of all her own.

Mrs. Mortimer has always been a shepherdess, and, on the rare, the very rare occasions when she will be persuaded to stand for a moment and exchange the time of day with a stranger, she will explain that once a shepherdess, always a shepherdess, adding that shepherdesses are born, not made—which is the fault of their families, who from generation to generation have been shepherds and shepherdesses before them, working from daybreak to dark, year in, year out.

* * *

The dogs come from shepherd stock as old as her own. You cannot turn an ordinary canine creature into sheepdog, try as you may. And Ben and Tweed, lying at her feet, loll their red tongues out and close their eyes in the pleasant consciousness of their indispensability.

Mrs. Mortimer lives with her husband on a corner of Hampstead Heath in a high-wheeled van that, in more stirring times, belonged to the police force and did duty as a conveyance in which prisoners were conducted between police court and jail. How she came into possession of it remains a mystery, but, being in possession also of a husband who, if not a shepherd, is at least a handy-man, the van is comfortable enough to live in, with its small window and its oil-stove, and the lean-tos on either side of it in which, snug in a barrel apiece, the two dogs sleep of a night.

* * *

When autumn comes there comes a restlessness over the shepherdess of Hampstead Heath. She walks more quickly, is even less inclined to vouchsafe confidences. She must be moving, she says, if one dares to stop her and make inquiries—out into the open country, but she does not know where. She must follow her sheep to the fields ready for the winter and the early lambing season.

"More work?" one suggests.

"More work," she repeats, and her blue eyes shoot a swift glance of something which might be amusement from under the brim of her hat. "From daybreak to dark—that's it. It's the way with us shepherds."

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.. Tennessee

(Continued from Page 4)

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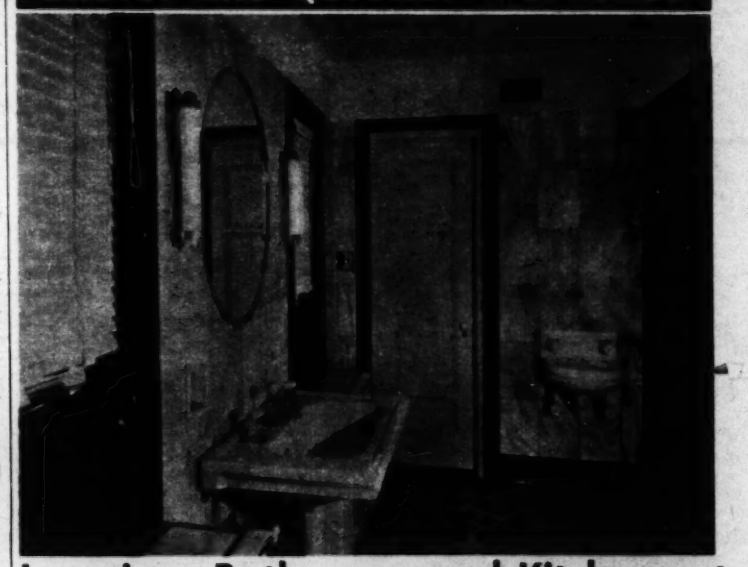

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. . Mrs. Tate

(Continued from Page 5)

and greater difficulties to contend with than you have. Our cities were old long before aviation was thought of; but we, like you, have got to overcome difficulties if we wish to prosper. It is a mistake that it should be possible, as it still is, to live in London or New York and remain ignorant as to how quickly you can travel or send your letters by air mail. I have heard of a friend who went to the porter's desk of a New York hotel and asked if there was a plane she could take for the White Mountains. And the clerk looked at her and said, "No, but we can give you one to Cape Cod." Poor chap, here he was right in the middle of a travel service to the public and he didn't know why a plane to Cape Cod wouldn't do as well as one to the White Mountains.

"Hotels, schools, toy shops can help to spread the word. There is space behind most hotel desks, I have noticed, or on lounge walls, to put up decorative maps showing where you can travel by air and how long it will take you. I remember such a map in an hotel in Berlin—and the sole reason I didn't take off for Moscow on the next plane was that I hadn't got the money in my pocket.

"Money! Expense! They still stand between lots of people and traveling by air. But if you and I fly diligently, the prices will be knocked down, and lots more people besides ourselves will have a chance to fly. It will make prosperity for your country and for mine. America, with her Douglass ship, has produced the most comfortable and beautiful airplane in existence today, I think. In New Jersey you have the first high school to teach aviation as part of the regular course, and I think the Teaneck people deserve immense credit.

"New York has that enterprising commuter service, so a business man living at the extreme end of Long Island can reach his Wall Street office by plane in a half hour. And you have in the States that excellent club of women pilots, the Ninety-Nines, the only women pilots' flying club in the world. The sooner that has branches in every English-speaking country and later in every nation, the more secure we shall be. I was at the first women's air meeting in Washington. It was splendidly managed and very well attended, and it was a joy to me to find women pilots who were not themselves competing in the races, taking the trouble to come hundreds of miles to support other club members who were, and enjoy their success.

"Air traffic will increase as women are encouraged to fly. If you interest a woman, you will be interesting more than one new person in aviation. For she won't rest until she has tweaked other members of her family into the air.

"If you can afford to fly and don't at present, do give the money somehow to some form of aviation or some person interested in it. We have all got to help bind together the British Empire and the United States with solid bonds of friendship to make the future safe for our children.

"We can prevent war if we sell flying for peace, but it takes everybody to help!"

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. . Fascist

(Continued from Page 6)

On the other hand, it may be affirmed that the workman's viewpoint is fully and efficiently represented before the leaders of the country.

The Fascist régime does everything in its power to improve the health and well-being of the people. Among outstanding organizations is the "Dopolavoro" (sometimes described in English as the Leisure-Time Institution) planned by Signor Mussolini himself, who not only sought to organize labor, but considered it equally necessary to organize the the leisure hours of the working classes. The Dopolavoro, while attempting to raise the general standard of education in the lower classes, means also to fight alcoholism and subversive propaganda, if there be any. The institution, neither a government office nor a body governed by the Fascist Party, carries out a fourfold activity: Art (stage, music, cinema, radio, etc.), popular instruction (libraries, lectures, evening classes and specialized courses), physical training (sports, excursions, cruises, etc.) and hygiene and relief work, and having met with astounding success from its early beginnings, has now assumed vast proportions all over the peninsula. Excellent results are already being felt through its work, for sports, games, excursions and outdoor life have done much to drag the laborer away from his bar and out into the open, or to healthy forms of entertainment. The new generation is springing up vigorous, clean in mind and body and happy to work and play.

It would, of course, be just as interesting to survey the negative side of the Fascist organization, because dark corners are not lacking in the syndical field, but the good marks scored to date are so numerous that criticism should be delayed until the experiment has been given full scope. Through integral corporative organization, only just beginning to take definite shape, labor will receive a prominent place in national life. Each corporation, consisting as it will of laborers, employers, experts, government and party officials, is to become an organ of the state, provided with legislative powers. According to the new plan, bills introduced by the laborers of a corporation stand every chance of becoming law against the will of the employers and party officials, provided they meet with the approval of government members belonging to the corporation. This scheme holds the promise of a brilliant future for the wage-earning class in Italy.

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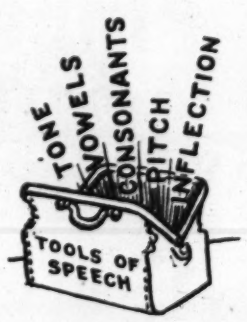

The speaker, parent, teacher, student—virtually everyone in his contact with others—should know and utilize the tools of speech—tone, resonance, diction, inflection, pitch, tempo. Practical help along these lines is found in the articles, "Short Cuts to Better Speech," now appearing in every Tuesday's Educational Page of The Christian Science Monitor. Look for each installment.

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A ROOMFUL OF FUN

These Children Are Having a Preview of Some of the 1934 Holiday Season Toys.

. . Toys

(Continued from Page 9)

Empire State Building with that man that came from California on business; and you get out the steel construction set and build something that you feel must be very like the Empire State Building, from father's description.

From all this it can be seen that there is a very good reason why the industry has jumped from $50,000,000 to $200,000,000. Toys always were supposed, in a sort of way, to help children to play as their elders worked. There always used to be little wash tubs and ironing boards, and little irons, for girls to do their dolls, washing and ironing with, but in the old days the irons didn't heat, and there was no rotary thing inside the wash tub. You could play at keeping house, with a little iron stove, and pots and pans, but now you can have an electric stove that will roast and bake, and it is really nothing at all to boil some water and make some cocoa that more than the dolls will enjoy.

* * *

There are complete doll houses, and by "complete" is meant complete. Even to an "electric eye" which causes doors to open when guests arrive, and does other fascinating things. Radios play. Electric lights glow over dressing tables or in the dining room. Music can be induced which is very passable Czerny and elementary MacDowell on the built-to-scale piano, and there is every period of furniture from Jacobean to Modernique—just like mother's.

The fact is, ideas have come to join fantasy in the toy industry. Ideas which are based on, as we have said, good horse sense. The lackadaisical young misses and masters of yesterday are gone. In their places are sturdy, alert youngsters who know a lot about what is going on and want to know more, and don't want to sit back and wait to grow up before they begin to do things, too.

After looking over the things the toy designers and manufacturers have put at their disposal, the chief question that comes to mind is how long the children can keep their elders from slyly making off into corners with the toys, to do a little playing themselves.

Today's Contributors . . .

SIR SAMUEL HOARE, British Secretary of State for India, who writes in this issue on the Indian constitutional reforms, has taken a leading part in the prolonged negotiations which have led up to the vast changes that are imminent. These changes mean the extension, for the first time in history, of free institutions to one-fifth of the entire human race.

R. H. MARKHAM is the Monitor's correspondent in southern Europe.

PAUL CREMONA is the Monitor's correspondent in Rome.

ROBERT W. SHELMIRE is an engineer of wide industrial experience, now residing in Philadelphia.

EVELYN ROE is a writer of special articles, with headquarters in New York.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER recently viewed the Tennessee Valley development at first hand.

JANET MABIE is a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

WILLIAM WEBB is a free-lance writer who makes his headquarters in Boston.

Honor Washington

More than 50,000 tourists, recruited from all over the world, visited the George Washington birthplace national monument, on the old Wakefield estate near Richmond, Va., during the year ended Sept. 30.

With the close of the sesquicentennial anniversary year in 1933, 40,346 persons had registered at the famous shrine. Of these, 96 were from other lands. The total on the same date this year is 50,050, inclusive of 129 from 32 foreign countries.

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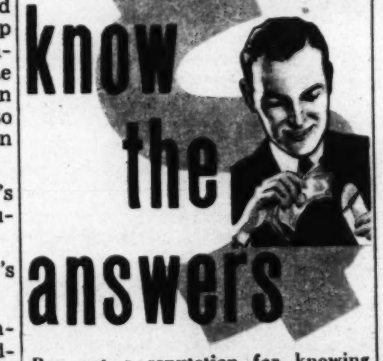
IT CERTAINLY PAYS TO know the answers



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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Peacemaking . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

"Is Our Peacemaking Atheistic?" in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 24 is a powerful arrangement of facts and queries.

Well may Mr. Donovan Richardson, the Monitor's chief editorial writer, ask: "What is the Christian to do about war?" For his question affects all of the millions of naturalized citizens of the United States in a way peculiar to no other class of people.

When an alien signs his first naturalization papers, he takes an oath which no native-born American takes, and that is to defend the Constitution of the United States against every foreign prince, potentate and power, especially against the country of his origin. This includes the taking up of arms for his new country if and when called upon to do so.

It is impossible for a naturalized citizen of the United States to be a pacifist. According to his oath, he is for war when his Government is for war. There's no room for argument here. God is left out of the issue entirely. I have read the Constitution of the United States and I fail to see where Christianity has even a toehold in that document.

Of course, it is true that some of the amendments of that venerable and revered document are taken *cum grano salis*, or a mental reservation, to put it mildly. But that again has nothing to do with the Oath of Allegiance, which is really a more powerful document in that it is subscribed to by millions of us foreign-born citizens. If Uncle Sam calls on us to fight, we'll obey at the first summons. We did our thinking when we took the oath without reservation. Are we to hold back now? No. If we did, we would be perjurers and traitors. We don't want to be that. Surely it is better to be cannon fodder.

Trusting that the Monitor may shed more light on this issue, and hoping it is not merely controversial.

ALFRED GORDON.

Chicago, Illinois.

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